The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873. NUMBER 299.

REAL ESTATE.

Great Auction Sale
OF
DREXEL BOULEVARD
AND
COTTAGE GROVE-AV. LOTS,

On Wednesday, June 18, 1873,

At 3 1-2 o'clock p. m., sharp.

We will offer at public auction, on the grounds, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 3½ o'clock p. m., sharp, that fine grove block immediately north of Mr. James Stinson's fine residence, fronting east on Drexel Boulevard, and west on Cottage Grove-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., IN FIFTY-FOOT LOTS, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, viz.: One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 90 days, and the balance in one and two years, interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

THE SALE WILL BE BONA FIDE AND PEREMPTORY, AND NO SIDE-BIDDING ALLOWED.

This property is among the most beautiful and desirable residence property in or around Chicago, and needs only to be seen to be admired. It is very choice for residence or investments. It is within three blocks of the Forty-third-st. Station, on the I. C. Hyde Park R. R., and within three blocks of the Cottage Grove horse-cars, and the Cottage Grove Dummy passes on the west line of the block. The Cottage Grove fronts are very desirable for either business or residence. SEWERS, GAS, AND WATER CONVENIENT. TITLE PERFECT. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

Call on CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., for plots and further particulars.

A FREE RIDE to and from the grounds on day of sale, both by Ill. C. R. R. and street-cars. Tickets for same to be had at office of CLARKE, LAYTON CO. Train leaves I. C. R. R., foot of Lake-st., at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

VALUABLE CORNER LOTS!
ON
North Clark-st. and Webster-av.,
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
ON THE GROUND,
On Monday Morning, June 16,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

These Lots are most desirably located for business or residences. Sewer, water, and gas connections to each lot.

SALE POSITIVE.
NO RESERVE BIDS.
Terms, 1-3 cash; balance 1 and 2 years.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

For Sale
AT A BARGAIN,
(IF SOLD SOON).

Four 10-Acre Blocks in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 4, 39, 13. This property lies south of Division-st., near the new Northwestern Car Shops, and is easy of access, either by railroad or private conveyance.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
AGENTS,
120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

5 acres on the southeast corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-seventh-st., with house and all improvements. Terms to suit.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

For Sale—Great Bargain!

[illegible] on the northwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Fifty-first-st., fronting the great South Park. You will double your money in 12 months on this property. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PROFESSIONAL.

Defective Sight and Hearing.
Dr. J. B. WALKER,
Oculist and Aurist.
181 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. WALKER attends exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, performs all operations necessary to restore sight or correct deformity, and has all modern appliances for the relief of the DEAF AND BLIND. He has practised in Rochester, N. Y., from 1851 to 1861, and Chicago from 1861 to the present time.
Office and Dispensary 181 Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

All the No. 2 Corn in the Northwestern Elevator, amounting to twenty-three thousand three hundred and sixty bushels (23,360) is out of condition, all of which is now out heating, and will be delivered on the following receipts:

Date.	No. of receipt.	Amount.
April [illegible]	257	5,000 bushels
April [illegible]	288	811.84 bushels
May [illegible]	302	5,000 bushels
May [illegible]	303	758.03 bushels
May [illegible]	308	5,000 bushels
May [illegible]	309	1,110.40 bushels
May [illegible]	324	682.18 bushels
May [illegible]	333	5,000 bushels
May [illegible]	795	2.18 bushels
		23,360 bushels 2 Corn.

This Corn is contained in bins numbers 54, 58, 63, and 68. Extra storage will be charged on the above receipts, as per our advertised rates of storage on heated grain.
Chicago, June 14, 1873. GEO. ARMOUR & CO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have again gone back to near my old quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 Market-st., where I have better facilities for doing business than ever before, and, thankful for past favors, shall be happy to see all old friends and many new, and guarantee satisfaction to all.
W. B. STANNARD.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 AND 268 WABASH-AV.
Factory, 353 & 259 West Randolph-st.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

FREIGHT OFFICES OF
BLUE LINE,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
AND
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.

ALSO FOR THE
"DAVIS REFRIGERATOR CARS,"
67 Clark-st., cor. Randolph.

Freight forwarded by Blue Line to and from
New York, Boston, and Chicago,
Without change of cars, via Express Freight Trains.
A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.
Chicago, 2d June, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

P. B. WESTFALL, Pres't. SIDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.
75 South Clark-st., Chicago,
Opposite Old Court House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
62 Halsted-st., near Madison.
EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

HATS.

HATS!
FOR SUMMER WEAR.
The BEST STOCK is at
BREWSTER'S,
COR. CLARK AND MADISON-STS.

AUCTION SALES.

TO GENTLEMEN,
Livery Men, and Others.

We shall sell, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 17, at 10 o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st., regardless of price, to close consignments,

25 NEW CARRIAGES,

Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons, Democrat Wagons, and Harness.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED.

THE SOUTH PARK
COMMISSIONERS

wish to purchase the land on the east side of Western-av., from Pavillion Boulevard, or Fifty-fifth-st., to the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The amount of land required is a strip one hundred and fifty (150) feet in width, from the centre on the east side of said Western-av.; also about three and one-half (3½) acres on three of the corners, at the junction of Pavillion Boulevard and Western-av. The amount to be taken from each of the three corners to correspond with the quantity already purchased of John Gavin. Propositions for the sale of the land described, from the owners, will be received at the office of the South Park Commissioners, No. 161 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BRICK.

Wanted, 200 m good Brick, immediate delivery, Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. (Douglas-place.) Pay stock of a city bank or cash. HULL, LIDELL & CO., 131 and 133 Lake-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

TO RENT.

Hotel Stores to Rent.

Several fine stores, about 20x70 each, on Lake and Dearborn-sts., under and opening into "The Commercial." Rents low. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

MEETINGS.

Somonauk Tribe, No. 4,

Improved Order of Red Men. All members requested to be present at Kindling of Council Fire, evening of June 14, at 8 o'clock p. m., at new Wigwam, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts. Business, Adoption, and nomination of officers. W. W. WINTER, Sachem.

FOREIGN.

Declaration of the Internal Policy of the Spanish Ministry.

A German Military Band to Visit the United States.

Henri Rochefort, the French Communist, to be Transported.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 13.—In the Cortes, to-day, an official statement of the future policy of the new ministry was read. It favors the speedy demarkation of the Federal States; the restoration of discipline in the army; the proclamation of martial law against the Carlist insurgents; liberty of the Antilles, and suppression of slavery. It estimates the deficit in the finances at the end of the present month at 2,800,000 reals.

Senor Muzo, the new Minister of War, is a friend of Castelar. He announces that he will pursue the same foreign policy as his predecessor.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The steamer Alaska arrived from China and Japan to-night. She sailed from Hong Kong May 12. The Cyprenes has also arrived, the two vessels bringing over 2,000 Chinamen. Dates from Yokohama are to May 22.

The Japanese Ministers of Finances have resigned. They published a letter stating the indebtedness of the Empire at $104,000,000. The people are excessively taxed. The debt is increasing yearly, owing to the new schemes of the Government. Possibly the Ministers may receive an order to commit suicide.

The palace of the Mikado is to be rebuilt according to European plans.

An ancient Christian church was discovered in the interior.

The Japan *Gazette* complains of the dearth of news. There is nothing going on.

The resigning Ministers say Japan seems going ahead, but is actually lagging behind, and a national financial collapse may happen at any moment, and that they clearly foresee the future calamity.

The China *Mail* comments severely upon the Chinese persecutions in San Francisco. The same paper says there is no epidemic small-pox in China at the present time.

It is reported that the working of coal and iron mines and the introduction of railroads will soon be sanctioned by the Government at Pekin.

CUBA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Private advices from Cuba report that Capt.-Gen. Pieltain is about to arm 3,000 slaves with Remington rifles, recently sent thither from this country. He has issued a proclamation calling on all slave-owners to furnish him with one slave in each hundred that they own.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 13.—The Government has decided to immediately transport Henri Rochefort to New Caledonia.

It is announced that the Minister of Finance will prosecute Gustave Courbet for the recovery of the sum expended by the Government in the reconstruction of the Vendome Column. Courbet was the chief instrument of the Commune in destroying the column.

The demand of the Military Governor of Paris for authority from the Assembly to prosecute Deputy Ranc causes a profound agitation at Versailles.

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, June 13.—The band of the Prince George Regiment of the Saxon army sailed from this port for New York. The band has sixty members and proposes to make a concert tour through the United States.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, June 13.—It is believed here that the Hon. A. G. Archibald will be the new Lieutenant-Governor for Nova Scotia. Sir William Young declines the office.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The funeral of the late Sir George E. Cartier took place to-day, and was one of the most imposing demonstrations of the kind that ever occurred in Canada. Fully 10,000 people followed the remains to the grave, including all the members of the House of Commons and Senate. The procession was 1 hour and 15 minutes in passing a given point.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 13.—A brutal murder occurred here to-day. A man named Tim Murphy, who had a disagreement with his wife last evening, at an early hour this morning, before she was awake, tied a towel over her mouth tightly, then pulled her out of bed on the floor, and kicked and jumped on her head until her skull was broken and her brains protruded. He then left her and proceeded to his work, a switchman on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Before doing so he nailed the door of her room. A daughter of 17 years old, finding the door fastened, eventually broke it in, and after some delay, secured doctors, who expressed the opinion that she was dying. Notice being given, the police arrested Murphy and placed him in the cells. At 5 o'clock this evening she died, and at 8 a jury was summoned, but have adjourned till to-morrow. The murderer is said to have been a hard drinker, though sober at the time, and used his wife very badly. He displayed the utmost indifference when he was arrested. The affair causes quite a sensation in the city.

CINCINNATI.

The International Business College Convention—Fatal Shooting Affray.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—The International Business College Association to-day elected George Soule, of New Orleans, President; L. L. Williams, Rochester, N. Y., Vice-President; A. J. J. Cole, Peoria, Ill., Corresponding Secretary, and this afternoon adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the second Wednesday in July next year.

Charles C. Hooe, a member of the Fire Department, this afternoon shot and mortally wounded James Whalen, a laborer. The affair occurred at 6 o'clock, at the Lawrence and Third Street Engine-House. Whalen came to the engine-house drunk. He had been quarreling with a Sullivan street car conductor, with whom he had been riding, and trouble and violence was about to ensue, when Hooe interfered and drew a pistol and marched Whalen about a square down the street, and delivered him to some friends. He then returned and went in the engine-house. Whalen almost immediately followed, and stopped at the engine-house door, where he heaped the vilest epithets on Hooe, who was standing inside, with a four-barreled pistol in hand. Whalen made as if to enter. Hooe said, "If you come in I'll kill you." Whalen went in, and Hooe fired three shots. The first entered the left breast, an inch below the nipple, penetrating the lungs. The second entered the centre of the loins, an inch to the right of the vertebral column, and the third cut two fingers from the left hand. Hooe was arrested. Whalen was taken to the hospital. The surgeon says he cannot live.

Railroad News.

BOSTON, June 13.—The Master Car-Builders' Convention to-day voted to assume the control of the rooms secured in New York by members residing there, and to place them in charge of the Managing Committee, with power to call meetings not oftener than once a month; made declaration that their resolutions were merely in the nature of recommendations to managers of railroads; appointed a committee to consider the subject of accidents by the coupling of cars, and to report at the next convention, and then took up the special order of the day, the size of axles.

The car-builders, after a long discussion, adopted the report of the Committee recommending a journal 3¾ inches diameter by 7 inches long. Axles were also considered, and a vote taken to have drawings and specifications prepared of axles. Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, June 13.—The proposition offered by G. W. Cass, President of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, to the consideration of the authorities of the City of Kendallville, Ind., as a compromise between that Company and the city, as regards the bonds issued to aid in the construction of that road, has been accepted. The substance of the proposition is as follows: The city of Kendallville is to issue $25,000 of its bonds to be paid in ten annual instalments of $2,500 each, on October 15, 1874, the first payment to be made without interest, and 6 per cent to be allowed after that date on all deferred payments. That puts a stop to the suit, which has been in the Courts for a long time, and has caused a great deal of excitement along the road.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Money continues abundant, with the demand very moderate.

STOCKS.

Under a general covering of short contracts, more active to-day, with a general advance in prices. The improvement was most marked in a few leading shares, such as Western Union, Ohios, New York Central, and Erie. At intervals during the day prices receded slightly, but the market closed at an advance of ⅛ to 2¼ per cent. Western Union was the chief feature, dealings having been especially large in this stock. Quite a sharp decline has been observed recently in Illinois Central stock, which has fallen from about 120, early in April, to 111⅛ bid to-day. This is said to be owing to the Farmers' Granges movement. The report is current that the Illinois Central will again increase its capital stock by the issue of $5,000,000, thus making the stock $35,000,000. It is stated that an important conference of railroad managers is now being held, looking to the consolidation of interests such as will result in a trunk line of communication from New York to the western terminus of the Union Pacific Road, and eventually to San Francisco. It is said that Jay Gould, who controls Northwestern, is willing to fall in with any plan that will restore that stock to something like its former value. As a step to this end, the present President of the Northwestern Road, Mr. Tracey, seeks to retire, he having as much as he can attend to as President of the Chicago & Rock Island. Meanwhile, measures are being concerted by which Mr. Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific and Lake Shore Roads, will assume the Presidency of the Northwestern. This will give Mr. Clark control of the trunk line from Buffalo to Ogden, the western terminus of the Union Pacific, and as the interests of the last-named road and those of the Central Pacific are identical, as also the interests of Mr. Clark and Commodore Vanderbilt, it will be seen that the Commodore will have in his family the control of a trunk line across the continent.

GOLD

firmer, but little doing. Imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day, $1,215,938, and the total imports for the week ending to-morrow will be about $6,500,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

steady but quiet.

GOVERNMENTS

also steady and quiet.

PRODUCE.

Flour—The inquiry was light, and the market was very unsettled and depressed. Large sales can only be effected by submitting to a large decline. Sales, 13,500 barrels, including 5,600 barrels for future delivery. Receipts, 12,840 barrels. Wheat was lower, but more active, the demand being chiefly for export, though fair for milling. Sales, 136,000 bushels; receipts, 93,625 bushels. Pork was quiet in a wholesale way, though the jobbing business was at steady figures, with sales of 70 barrels at $16.62½@16.75 for new mess. For future delivery no transactions. June is quoted at $16.62½, and July at $16.75. Receipts, 53 packages. Cut meats were moderately active and prices are quoted generally firmer. The sales reported include pickled hams in bulk, 10½ lbs, at 13c; 500 smoked shoulders at 9c; 200 do, 8⅜c; 200 do hams, 13⅛c; receipts, 107 packages. Bacon steady with a small business. Sales 25 boxes long clearfor to-morrow, 8⅛c; 100 boxes short clear, 8⅜c yesterday afternoon; to-day, 100 boxes long clear at 8c. Lard was moderately active and rather easier. For future delivery, 500 tcs for June at 8⅛c, and July at 9⅛c; August is offered at 9⅜c, and September at 9 3-16c. Receipts, 360 pkgs.

NEW YORK.

The Horton Swindles—The Walworth Parricide—The Cotton Excitement—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, sustained no injury through their business with Horton. His intercourse with them was perfectly legitimate. Horton's principal operation was in raising bonds. He has been living in Lancaster, Pa., for the last six or eight years, excepting the brief periods he has resided in New York. The operation that resulted in the discovery of his systematic wickedness was made with the firm of Reed & McGrame, of that city. On the 26th of May last that firm gave him 200 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock in exchange for 200 shares of Reading stock. It was understood by the Lancaster bankers, that Horton stood in excellent favor with New York financiers, so the stock was given him without hesitation. On Tuesday, Horton proposed to another Lancaster firm the same exchange. That firm, discovering some suspicious marks on it, refused to transact business with him. Their suspicions were aroused, and examination proved that the stock had been raised from one share to 100 shares. It did not take long for this report to get on the street, and an examination of the stock held by Reed, McGrame & Co., disclosed the fact that it too had been raised from one share to 100 shares. Meantime Horton had left Lancaster, but subsequent proceedings justify the belief that he did not do it from any fear that his misdeeds had been discovered. Reed & McGrame made the discovery on Wednesday, but Horton was then finishing up his business in Philadelphia. Telegrams were at once sent to Philadelphia from Lancaster, but the bird had again flown, as yet unconscious of his danger. On Thursday he appeared in Osgood & Co.'s office, Broad street, with his letter of credits, but, by this time, his operations were the property of Philadelphia business-men. This accounts for the dispatch sent by Peterson & Co. The most remarkable thing happened while Horton was in Osgood's office yesterday morning waiting for a telegraphic transfer from Philadelphia. He sat on the sofa in the office for over an hour, and nearly opposite him was Detective Elder. They conversed together in the pleasantest manner. Detectives have been put on the scoundrel's track.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, June 13.—The police have not yet found J. H. Horton, who yesterday swindled the firm of Osgood & Co. out of about $28,000 in gold. Several weeks ago Horton entered the banking-house of P. S. Peterson & Co., in Philadelphia, and expressed a desire to open an account with the firm, and with that purpose in view he offered to deposit on account a considerable sum, which was accepted, and the account was opened. Horton continued to increase his credit account by depositing several checks, until Wednesday, when he stated that he wished to go into certain stock speculations in New York, and Peterson & Co. granted him letters of credit on two houses here, authorizing Horton to draw upon them for $30,000. Yesterday Horton made his appearance in the office of Osgood & Co., in Broad street, and presented a letter of credit for $37,000, remarking that he should probably want to draw all of the money and perhaps more, as he wished to go into the street and speculate. Osgood & Co. demurred, whereupon Horton directed them to send a dispatch to his Philadelphia bankers and have a transfer made. The transfer was promptly made, and, everything being satisfactory, $26,780 in gold was bought and paid over to Horton, who had meanwhile remained in the outer office, and then vanished. Later a dispatch was received from Peterson & Co., cautioning them against paying any money to Horton, as the checks and drafts cashed for him in Philadelphia had been discovered to be forgeries. It was too late. Horton's swindling operations, it turns out, include 200 shares of Reading Railroad stock, received for a certificate of 200 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, from Reed & McGrame, of Lancaster, Pa., which he had raised to that amount from one share. Horton has resided during the past six years in Lancaster, occasionally visiting this city.

It is understood that the plea to be set up in the Walworth case will be self defense—that the young man was goaded on to murder by his father's threats. The plea of insanity will not be relied on in this case. Dr. Hammond, a well-known expert in cases of insanity, visited the prisoner yesterday, but did not make the result of his examination known.

The excitement continues on the Cotton Exchange, but no additional failures have been announced. It is thought that the worst is over, and that a panic will be averted.

The Stock Exchange will adjourn from July 3 to the following Monday.

United States Senator Windom, Chairman of the Special Committee on Transportation between the seaboard and the interior, visited the Produce Exchange this afternoon. He was received by Franklin Edson, President of the Exchange, Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Commerce, Mr. Stark, President of the Northern Transportation Company, and other prominent members, who escorted him through the building, and then displayed to him the statistics of the inland trade and commerce of the port, as collected by the statistician of the association.

DUST TO DUST.

Funeral of the Late Minister Orr.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Before 1 o'clock this afternoon a great number of persons had assembled in the City Hall Park and its neighborhood to witness the removal of the body of the late Minister Orr, while the City Hall was filled with prominent Freemasons, members of the Common Council, and others, who had come to take part in the ceremonies. Deputy Grand Marshal Elwood E. Thorne, in a brief address to Mayor Havemeyer, assumed charge of the remains. He thanked the city for the interest the corporate authorities had taken in the remains, and expressed his thanks and those of the family of the deceased to the Mayor and Common Council. Mayor Havemeyer in reply expressed his acknowledgments for the trust reposed in the city, and conveyed his sympathies to the bereaved family of the lamented deceased.

At about half-past 2 o'clock the officers of the grand lodge, the Mayor and members of the Common Council descended from the Governor's Room to the lower hall, and thence marched slowly out to the park followed by the pall-bearers with the body. A solemn dirge was played which was performed by a band stationed in the rotunda. The coffin was borne by twelve Knights Templar. The pall-bearers, who were distinguished by white scarfs, were as follows: S. H. Johnson, P. G. M.; Wilmot G. De Soussure, representing the Grand Lodge of South Carolina; N. F. Waring, P. G. M.; Isaac Phillips, P. G. M.; John W. Simons, P. G. M.; Daniel Sickles, P. G. M.; Albert G. Mackey, P. G. M., of South Carolina; Joseph H. E. Drummond, P. G. M.; James Jenkinson, P. G. M.; and Joseph D. Evans, P. G. M. The body having been placed in the hearse, which was drawn by six white horses, covered with black netting, and each led by a colored groom, the procession moved. The escort was headed by large detachments of the police-force. Then followed the officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery, and following the Commanderies of Knights Templars, Columbian, Morton, Palestine, Coeur de Leon, Manhattan, Ivanhoe, Constantine, and York, of this city, Dewitt Clinton, and Clinton, of Brooklyn, and the New Jersey Knights. After the hearse came the Mayor and Common Council in carriages, with the Russian Minister and Consul-General, Maj.-Gen. Hancock, with Capt. Wharton, of his staff, Gen. Morris, Gen. Duryea, and numerous others.

The procession accompanying the body arrived at the Church of the Disciples about 4 o'clock, and the casket, surrounded by the pall-bearers and guard of the Knigts, was carried down the aisle, preceded by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., reciting the service of the Episcopal Church, and was deposited at the foot of the altar. On the altar were placed floral offerings, one a wreath of tube-roses and tea-roses from Mrs. C. P. Leslie, Barnewell County, S. C., and two from the Grand Commandery, and one from the Grand Lodge, representing Masonic emblems. The plumed cap and relics of a Templar were removed from the casket, and replaced by wreaths of flowers. The chief mourners, pall-bearers, Grand Marshal, aides, Grand Lodge, and Grand Commandery defiled slowly down the church, bearing wands covered with crape,—the Knights with drawn swords at the main entrance forming a line through which the procession passed. A guard of Knights,—under Eminent G. C. John T. Conovar, followed the casket. The Rev. Dr. Hepworth took a place at the altar, and with him were the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Yare, and the Rev. Mr. Schoonmacker, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. The Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated. After the usual services, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth. He said they were standing amid the awful stillness of death, which taught lessons of the uncertainties of life, and the value of faith, which alone can smooth the dying pillow and enable us to say, "Thy will be done." In conclusion he said: "May we never fear when the Senior Warden comes to us in the shape of death with his level, and lays us low. May we not be afraid when the Junior Warden, whose name is Justice, tries our lives with the plumb, but may he find everything as it should be, and may we look up without dismay when we hear the call to God, the great architect, who built for us homes in Heaven. Thank Him for all the blessings of the present time, and be afraid of nothing for the future. So mote it be."

No direct reference was made in the sermon to the deceased. A choir of forty voices, consisting of members of St. Cecilia Lodge, Pratt, and other lodges, under Brother Jerome Hopkins, sang the dirge, "Peace to Memory," from "Lurline," after which the funeral service, according to the Masonic rite, was performed by Grand Master Elwood E. Thorne.

At the conclusion of the service, the remains were escorted from the church by a troop of Washington Greys and Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., the bands playing funeral marches. The Grand Lodge of the State preceded the hearse, which was surrounded by the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State. The son of the deceased, with Col. Childs, of South Carolina followed next, after which came Governors of States and Territories, officers of the army and navy, officers of the civil service of the United States, Judges of the State and City Courts, members of Congress and the Legislature, and citizens.

The procession moved through Madison avenue, Forty-second street, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, to Eleventh avenue, where the ranks were opened and the hearse passed between them to the revenue-cutter. The body was then taken off and placed on board, en route for Jersey, where a train was ready for its reception and removal to South Carolina. The streets through which the cortege passed were lined with people.

THE CROPS.

Great Falling-Off in the Wheat Crop Expected—This Year Pronounced the Worst Since the War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Washington special says: Accounts are now in from enough of the wheat-growing States to show that the crop of this year will, in all probability, be less than half what it was last year. In Western New York, and in fact along the entire lake region of the country, winter wheat is, as might have been expected from the unusual severity of the past season, almost a total failure. Other crops have also been severely injured by the late spring. The long-continued wet weather prevails in Iowa, and the crops are suffering greatly. There is every reason to believe that, with the exception of the fruit crops, all others will be very short, the deficiency being especially heavy in cereals. In fact, 1873 will probably be the worst year we have had since the beginning of the War. The wheat crop is already being harvested in the Southern States, and as far north as the Shenandoah Valley. In some cases it has been very fair, but, by the the time the great belt of the Central States is reached, it is believed that the falling off of the crop will be such as will astonish the country, and affect the financial situation.

The Cholera.

EVANSVILLE, June 13.—Michael J. Cane, a railroad laborer of Vincennes, died at 2 a. m. of what the attendant physician pronounced cholera. He had imprudently drank from stagnant water while suffering from slight diarrhœa, and this is believed to have hastened death.

WASHINGTON.

Discovery of Frauds in the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Internal Revenue Receipts to Date Exceed $110,000,000.

Miscellaneous Jottings from the Capital.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Several weeks ago Gov. Davis telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that he would send Satanta and Big Tree to Fort Sill, to await further action by the Texas authorities. It is held here, however, that when these Chiefs shall be removed to Fort Sill the State can have no jurisdiction over them. There seems to be no doubt that these Chiefs will soon be restored to their people.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury, will leave here on the 21st inst. to attend the Harvard College commencement.

Henry Howard, agent, and Mr. Carlisle, attorney, for the British Government, have gone to Newport, R. I., where the American and British Commission is in session.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $312,924, making a grand total for the fiscal year to date of $110,077,955, or nearly $78,000 in excess of estimates. The total receipts this month are $4,061,732, and it is believed that there will be collected during the remainder of the month about four and a half millions more.

APPOINTMENTS.

S. G. Green has been appointed Gauger for the First Kentucky District, and Wm. B. Nicks for the Fourth Tennessee District.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered a station of the Chicago Post-Office to be established on the West Side, to be known as the West Division Station, service therein to be commenced July 1. This station will also be a money-order office.

Orders were also issued for enlarging the free delivery system at Cincinnati, authorizing the employment of three additional carriers.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Washington special says: The most important change in the rules recommended by the Civil-Service Advisory Board is in relation to the examination of candidates for offices in various parts of the country, and not subject them to the expense of traveling to Washington. For this purpose it is recommended that the country be divided into four or more districts, each to have a Chief Examiner, and he to have associated with him certain officials, or others qualified for the work. It has leaked out that during the recent excursion of the Examining Board of the Treasury Department to the South, a Collector of Customs was found who could neither read nor write.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The Secretary of War, according to a special from Washington, has submitted to the Department of Justice a statement of the condition of affairs found by the War Department to exist in the division of the late Freedman's Bureau, charged with the settlement of bounties to colored soldiers. The statement sets forth that claimants for whom Treasury certificates had been issued and sent to the Freedman's Bureau for payment have never received their money, although they were marked on the records of the Bureau as paid, and reported to the Treasury by the disbursing officer of the Bureau as paid, and so credited in settlement of his account. For this fraud the Secretary of War wishes to know the degree of responsibility and the relative responsibility under the law of Gen. O. O. Howard and his disbursing officer, Gen. Balloch. When the War Department took possession of the records of the Bureau unpaid claims were found amounting to $730,000, and $33,000 were found unpaid, although entered on the records and reported to the Treasury, and there credited as paid.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

Before Mr. Mori left Washington he stated to friends that he had tendered his resignation, but that it was declined, and that, after several months' absence, he would resume his functions here as diplomatic representative of Japan. The members of the legation express much surprise at the recently published accounts in the newspapers to his detriment, and say that Mr. Mori possesses the entire confidence of his Government. He left Marseilles on the 8th inst., by way of the Isthmus of Suez, for Japan, intending to visit Vienna on his return voyage to the United States.

VELVET RIBBONS.

The Attorney-General has decided that velvet ribbons made of silk and cotton are not subject to a duty of 60 per cent under the eighth section of the Tariff act of 1864, and that they are only subject to a duty of 50 per cent under that act.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., June 13.—The third day of the races was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifest. A slight rain rendered the track better, and the races were run with the greatest pluck. The first race, two-mile dash, purse of $175, for 3-year olds, was won by Reynold's bay filly, by Zero, dam by Epsilon, beating Belle Mahone, Fannie B. and Zebra.

The second race, lawyers' purse of $250, two miles and repeat, free to all, was won by Nick Baker, over Restless and Capt. Hutchinson. The latter was distanced in the first heat, and Restless broke down in the tendons of the left fore-leg, and was entirely ruined in the second heat, after lopping Baker out in the first heat. Time, 3:43¾; 3:48.

The third race, match for one half-mile between Horace Greeley and First National for $50 a side, was won by the latter in 50¾.

To-morrow, the last day, will have two races, best two in three mile heats, free for all, for a purse of $150, and a three mile dash, Jockey Club purse of $400, the second horse to receive $50.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 13.—The last day of the races at the Zanesville Driving Park to-day was attended by a large number of visitors. The first was a running race for a purse of $500, contested for by Voll, Orange Girl, and Red Jacket, and won by Voll. Orange Girl was distanced in the second heat. Time, 1:57¼; 1:49¼.

The second was a trot for a purse of $500 between Jose, Anna Collins, Billy, and Magna, and won by Jose. Time, 2:39; 2:38; 2:35; 2:43.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 13.—A glorious day and track to match it was for the 2:30 trot and the 2:40 trot which were sandwiched. The interest was slightly diminished from the fact that all the horses had previously been in these races, and the novelty was thin. The 3:30 race was won by Nick, late Blackwood, and the 2:40 race by Matlock. Time, 2:33¾; 2:35¼; 2:39¼.

In the free-for-all race to-morrow there are only Black Frank and Chicago to go, as Red Cloud is sick, and Mohawk, Jr., is not here. No accidents and but little grumbling.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—At 10 o'clock this morning the races left unfinished yesterday were decided in one heat each, Valley City Maid taking the first money in the Kent County race, purse $300; Kate Messenger the second money; Kittie H. the third; and Lady Bell the fourth. In class 10, for a purse of $1,700, Young Princeton was given the first money, Kate Hazard the second, Kittie G. the third, and Vaughn the fourth.

The afternoon race resulted as follows: Class better than 2:40. Vaughn took the first, second, 11, purse of $1,500, for horses that never trotted third, and fourth heats, winning the first money, Frank Palmer the second, Hattie Fawcett the third, and Lady Ida the fourth. Time, 2:39½, 2:43¼, 2:39¼, 2:45.

Class 5, for horses 4 years old and under, owned by this county. Brown Nellie took the first money in two straight heats, George Palmer the second, Clara Bell the third. Time, 3:28, 3:31¼. This race was the best two in three, all others being the best three in five.

Class 12, purse of $2,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:21. Fred Hooper won the first money in three straight heats; Pilot Temple, the second; Byron, the third. No fourth money was given, Western Boy being distanced in the first heat.

The fair closed to-day with a largely increased attendance. It has been a success, if not financially, at least as an advertisement of the grounds, the many horsemen present expressing their admiration for the accommodations and treatment offered them.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—The shooting-match here was well attended to-day. The principal feature was the defeat of Capt. Bogardus and Mr. Thomas, through giving too great odds to the country coon-hunters. Bogardus shot a match with L. Taylor, of Coon Creek, giving Taylor nine yards the advantage in distance, Bogardus shooting at thirty yards and Taylor twenty-one yards, at thirty-five birds each. Bogardus got twenty-six and Taylor twenty-seven, winning by one bird. Another Mr. Taylor went through Mr. Thomas on somewhat similar terms.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Base ball—Mutuals, 11; Baltimores, 8.

THE INDIANS.

Another Interview With the Modoc Warriors—Captain Jack Completely Crushed.

BOYLE'S CAMP, TULE LAKE, June 13, 11 p. m.—Last evening a party consisting of the Hon. J. K. Luttrell, Congressman-elect from the Third District, Judge Steele, Sheriff Morgan, J. S. Mathews, E. H. Anterick, and Messrs. Luttrell and Mathews arrived here. Messrs. Luttrell and Steele for the purpose of inquiring into Indian affairs, and the others of the party on business and pleasure combined. This morning Capt. Jack, Scar-Faced Charley, Boston Charley, Schonchin, Mose, William, Princess Mary, and Lizzie were escorted to the office-tent under a Corporal's guard that Judge Steele might talk with them, and gain such information as might throw light upon certain acts which are now enshrouded in mystery. Jack, Schonchin, Boston, and Mose walked in chains. The others were loose. The captives formed as usual into semi-circle in the tent. Jack had an ugly, sullen look, and was apparently displeased at being brought forth for a talk. The dark lines about his eyes, which are bright and glittering, indicate confinement, and it is evident that the restriction of liberty has a greater effect on him than the suspense concerning his future fate. Only a few days since he told the officer in charge of the prisoners that his Indian heart was dead, and his body cold. All he expected was, that Lizzie, his favorite squaw, be allowed to sit beside him. The request was granted, and the squaw came to him.

During the interview he and Schonchin sat on a dry-goods box, and Lizzie squatted at their feet. Judge Steele shook hands with the Indians, and said he was glad to meet them. No one but Jack removed his hat. Scar-Face was called to the front to act as interpreter. Judge Steele said he regretted to see that the Indians had not followed his advice and behaved themselves. He was sorry to find them in such a bad fix, but he had come to have a talk, and wanted nothing but the truth. Then followed questions about the disposition of the property of the Modocs' victims. Little satisfaction was obtained at first. The Indians denied any knowledge of Dr. Thomas. About Lieut. Cranston's ring they told different stories, and referred the Judge to Hooka Jim, Shacknasty Jim, and Steamboat Frank, desiring to implicate those three worthies as much as possible. Jack's people hate the two Jims and Frank on account of their treachery, and have threatened to kill them or have them killed, even if it takes years to accomplish the job.

Boston said the Indians placed the watch under a rock, that the ring was burned after the battle at Dry Lake. It was burned with Ellen's man and his property. After half an hour's talk, Steele told them unless they told where had hid the army guns and gave up the watch and ring, he would abandon them to their fate. The Indians have until to-morrow morning to consider the matter. Judge Steele, Mr. Luttrell, Fairchild, Dr. Cabaness, and one or two others, leave for home to-morrow, via the lava-bed. Possibly they may lead to the capture of Miller's Charley, Lucky Warrior, and his squaw, who are thought to be living in the lava.

Gen. Davis has sent a body of men to hunt up and arrest the persons guilty of the massacre of the Modoc captives. Photographs have been taken of Captain Jack and the whole band of warriors.

WEATHER AND WATER.

CHICAGO, June 13—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.77	59	S. E., light.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.83	70	S., fresh.	Fair.
Cairo	29.81	71	S. W., gentle.	Light rain.
Chicago	29.79	71	S., fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.80	76	E., gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.82	64	E., gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.97	66	S., gentle.	Fair.
Davenport	29.75	74	Calm.	Clear.
Denver	30.02	72	S., fresh.	Fair.
Detroit	29.80	64	S., gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.73	65	N. W., gentle.	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.72	54	W., gentle.	Fair.
Fort Garry	29.68	58	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.75	74	S. W., gentle.	Fair.
La Crosse	29.77	69	Calm.	Clear.
Marquette	29.78	54	N., gentle.	Foggy.
Milwaukee	29.71	71	N. W., fresh.	Threat'ning
Omaha	29.82	70	N. W., gentle.	Clear.
Pembina	29.74	62	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.69	67	W., gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	29.60	67	S. E., gentle.	Clear.
Yankton	29.75	70	S., gentle.	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—For New England on Saturday, falling barometer, fresh southeasterly and southwesterly winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake Region, falling barometer, fresh and occasionally brisk southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Middle States, falling barometer, fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and increasing cloudiness, with probably areas of light rain from Virginia to Western New York. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, generally cloudy weather, rain areas and fresh southeast to southwest winds. For the Northwest, northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather, which conditions will gradually extend eastward over the Upper Lake region, Illinois and Missouri. From Tennessee to Ohio, cloudy weather and rain areas.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3 p. m., June 13, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
St. Paul	15 ft. 6 in.	2 in.	....
Fort Benton	7 ft. 4 in.	....	....
Omaha	12 ft. 9 in.	....	6 in.
Davenport	11 ft. 4 in.	4 in.	....
Leavenworth	0 ft. 1 in.	1 in.	....
Keokuk	12 ft. 2 in.	6 in.	....
Cairo	27 ft. 0 in.	....	....
St. Louis	24 ft. 0 in.	....	10 in.
Pittsburg	4 ft. 7 in.	2 in.	....
Cincinnati	8 ft. 10 in.	....	1 in.
Louisville	4 ft. 11 in.	4 in.	....
Memphis	21 ft. 10 in.	....	....
Vicksburgh	37 ft. 3 in.	....	1 ft. 7 in.
Shreveport	27 ft. 2 in.	....	2 in.
Nashville	7 ft. 2 in.	....	10 in.
*New Orleans	2 ft. 3 in.	....	....

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN,
Observer Signal Service United States Army.

EDUCATIONAL.

Graduating Day at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13.—The examination of the graduating class of cadets was concluded to-day, and at 11 o'clock the whole corps formed a square under the trees in front of the library building, to witness the presentation of diplomas awarded according to class-standing and rank. As each name was called, the cadet stepped forward and received a diploma from the President. Previous to the distribution, Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, made a speech to the cadets, and at the close Gen. Sherman made a short and characteristic address full of good advice. This afternoon the cadets will receive their "liberty," and by nightfall most of them will have departed. Gen. Sherman and party will return to Washington this evening, and to-morrow the President and his family will return to Long Branch. Secretary Belknap will remain until Monday.

Beloit Commencement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, June 13.—The College Commencement occurs on Wednesday, July 2. W. C. Dewey, of Toulon, Ill., delivers the valedictory.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Argument from the "Temperance Bureau" on the Power to Revoke Licenses.

A Warning to Irish Temperance Societies Against Wide-Awake Politicians.

Response to the Speeches Made at the Irish Temperance Meeting of the 8th Inst.

Views of Puritans and Anti-Puritans.

The Power to Revoke Licenses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We notice that the liquor-interest has obtained an opinion from some of its attorneys, denying the power of the Common Council to authorize the Mayor to revoke licenses in cases where liquor-sellers have violated the laws, and propose to influence the action of the Common Council at its next meeting by this opinion. It illustrates the persistency and inch-by-inch opposition which liquor-dealers always exhibit to any reasonable regulation of their dangerous traffic.

The argument as published draws false conclusions from its own premises, and fails to touch the foundation of the questions involved. The premises are mostly disjointed, partial statements of simple legal propositions which all acknowledge, and do not affect the power claimed. Will you please publish, for the information of the Council at its next meeting, the following "powers of the Council," and legal authorities defining the nature of a license, and the source from which the power of revocation of a license is derived. By the Consolidated Charter of 1863, Sec. 5, the Common Council has power: "To regulate the selling or giving away of any ardent spirits by any shopkeeper, trader, or grocer, to be drunk in any shop, store, or grocery, outhouse, yard, garden, or other place within the city."

Sec. 7: "To license, regulate, and *restrain* tavern-keepers, grocers, and keepers of ordinaries, or victualing, or other houses or places for the selling or giving away wines and other liquors, whether ardent, vinous, or fermented."

Secs. 13, 15, 83, and 64 confer various powers to license, SUPPRESS, or *restrain*, and abate nuisances by summary process; and also *to make any ordinances necessary for police-regulations, and the good order of the city*, and to make any ordinance that may be necessary to carry into effect any ordinance made in pursuance of the City Charter or its amendments, and to inflict penalties, fine and imprisonment,—not exceeding $500 or imprisonment for two years. Also, by the general incorporation act of towns and cities: "All cities organized under any special act have the same powers that were conferred upon the Cities of Springfield and Quincy by the charters of those cities." The City Council of Springfield has power:

"To license, tax, regulate, auctioneers, merchants and retailers, *grocers, taverns, ordinaries*, hawkers, peddlers, etc."

"To tax, restrain, prohibit, and suppress *tippling-houses, dram-shops*, gaming-houses, bawdy and other disorderly houses."

"To regulate the police of the city, to impose *fines, and forfeitures*, and *penalties for the breach of any ordinance*; and provide for the recovery and appropriation of such fines and forfeitures, and the enforcement of such penalties."

And, finally: "The City Council shall have power to make *all ordinances* which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers specified in this act, so that such ordinance be not repugnant to nor inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or of this State."

The above provisions are broad enough to cover the exercise of the power of revocation in all cases provided for by the ordinances, or where it is necessary to carry into effect any ordinance of the city.

The power to revoke liquor-licenses is a necessary police-power included in the power to restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling-houses and dram-shops, and in the power to impose fines, forfeitures, and penalties for the breach of any ordinance; and, as such, cannot be alienated from the proper authorities by any grant or license authorizing the sale of liquor in such places. Legislatures cannot divest themselves of the police-power if they would. (Chief Justice Redfield, Thorpe vs. R. & B. R. R. Co., 27 Vt., 149.)

The granting of a license is the exercise of a police-power, and its revocation upon good cause, shown in a lawful manner, is a necessary police-power; and, as above shown, the State or Council cannot deprive itself of the power of revocation. The following authorities are conclusive:

"A license granted for one year is not a contract, and is annulled by a prohibitory law. It is a mere police-regulation, intended to regulate trade, prevent injurious practices, and promote the good order and welfare of the community, and liable to be modified and repealed whenever, in the judgment of the Legislature, it failed to accomplish its objects." (Calder vs. Kurby, 5 Gray, 597).

"Licenses to sell liquor are not contracts between the State and licensee, giving the latter vested rights protected on general principles," etc.

"Such licenses are mere temporary permits to do what otherwise is unlawful, and are not property in any legal or constitutional sense." (Metropolitan Board of Excise vs. Barrie et al., 34 N. Y., 657).

"In both the legal and popular sense, the term license implies no right or estate conveyed or ceded, no binding contract between parties, but mere leave and liberty to be enjoyed as matter of indulgence at the will of the party who gives the license. It confers no vested right, estate, or interest, but is at all times revocable at the pleasure of the party that grants it" (State vs. Holmes, 38 N. H., 227).

We forbear quoting other authorities.

The case referred to in the published opinion from Dillon on Corporations is in no way applicable. The Town Council of Columbia had power by ordinance to impose fines for the purpose of enforcing ordinances, to the amount of $50 only, without power of forfeiture; and an ordinance which imposed a fine of $50 and forfeiture of license for violation was held to be unauthorized, as the power conferred had been exhausted.

But the City Council of Chicago has power to inflict penalties, fines, and *forfeitures*, not exceeding $500; consequently the power of revoking or forfeiting a license costing only $50 does not exhaust that power. Besides, the doctrine has been laid down by the Supreme Court of this State, that "cities may exercise powers by ordinance, regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks, beyond those authorized by the general laws of the State. Greater penalties may be allowed." (City of Pekin vs. Smeltzl, 21 Ill., 464; Roberts vs. Ogle, 30 Ill., 459).

No further argument is necessary to show that the Common Council has power to authorize the revocation of licenses to sell liquors. Furthermore, under the above-quoted powers of the charter, there is good reason to believe that they have the power to prohibit absolutely the sale of such liquors, whenever the moral sense of the community will demand and maintain an ordinance to that effect. And, if any court could be found sufficiently subservient to the liquor-interest to decide, under the charter-powers "to make any ordinances necessary for police-regulations and the good order of the city," and "necessary to carry into effect any ordinance made in pursuance of the City Charter and its amendments," that the Common Council had no power to provide for revoking a license in cases where a liquor-dealer had violated the conditions of his license and bond, the ordinances of the city, and the laws of the State, then it would be the duty of the Council, under the above powers, "to restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling-houses and dram-shops" altogether, and thereby end the public legalized existence of a dangerous traffic, which causes not only intemperance, pauperism, and crime, but openly defies and violates laws most necessary to the peace and order of society, as well as the perpetuity of Republican institutions.

What other business occupation would dare to violate the laws with impunity?

Liquor-selling alone inspires its employes with the spirit of lawlessness and disregard of other's rights. It only browbeats our Common Councils and Legislatures, attempts to paralyze the Executive arm, and degrade the Judiciary.

To discuss the power which the Mayor has, independent of the Common Council, to revoke licenses, would make this communication too lengthy. We will only add, in conclusion, that, should the Common Council repeal all laws upon the subject, the Mayor would still have power to revoke licenses in every case now provided for in the ordinances. TEMPERANCE BUREAU.

CHICAGO, June 26, 1873.

New Temperance Societies and Wide-Awake Politicians—A Warning to Irish Temperance Societies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A person having many years' acquaintance with that wide-awake class known by the name of Chicago politicians must have his attention arrested, if he keeps an eye to the daily press, by the early and vigorous preparations they are already making for the ensuing fall-election. It affords me inexpressible pleasure, I must say, as I am personally acquainted with many of them, to see these political notorieties jostle one another in their earnest efforts to become Presidents, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, of Irish Temperance Societies, without a moment's delay. Certainly this must be a source of vast consolation to their wives, children, and friends; and let us, with a true spirit of Christian love and law-and-order principles, hasten to offer our congratulations, and try to evoke universal joy, for the astonishing conversion of those unthandish inebriates. Another grand feature noticeable in these zealous, wide-awake converts to Temperance is, that they are not only willing to become the leaders of old Irish temperance organizations and of the members enrolled in them, but they are rapidly forming new ones, with the most fascinating, attractive, and patriotic names, as "Erin's Hope," "Flanagan & Mackey's Pride of Erin," and so on. The former society, "Erin's Hope," proposes the advantages of mutual life-insurance at the rate of "$1 per capita for the *first member dying*;" recommends an immediate departure from the tawdry paraphernalia and nonsensical parades of old Irish Temperance Societies; and earnestly enjoins the members to perfect simplicity in all their ways, but especially so in two points: First, to be very *simple* in believing all the political wide-awake leaders want them to believe; and, second, to be very *simple* in willingly doing all the political wide-awake leaders require of them to do, for no characteristic is so pleasing to our American politicians as simplicity in Irish people.

I suppose you have long since asked, What is the writer of this aiming at? Well, my answer is as Grant the religious and united spirit and character of your glorious Irish Temperance Societies, which have never yet been known to stain their sacred banners with the corruption of politics; and take warning in time that whoever introduces politics within the hallowed walls of your assemblies is introducing anarchy, disunion, and contention among the members, and, as a consequence, personal dislike and rancor, which years may not be able to cool. These schemers are wolves in sheep's clothing. Societies, you have your own political wide-awakes among you. Beware of them! They have their well-arranged speculative designs in turning your societies into political merchandise; and, however candid, ardent, or honest their arguments to the contrary may seem, they purpose to sell you when the time comes to the highest bidder, no matter whether his principles are anti-Catholic, anti-Irish, or both,—too many of which stamp have in power to-day for our people's advancement in Chicago. Look before you, Irish Societies, and don't be lured by enthusiasts who bellow out for law-and-order candidates. There was none in Israel prayed louder than did the Pharisee for virtue and religion, whilst, in heart, he was in full fellowship with Lucifer, and talked religion whilst crucifying God. Only look back over a space of seventy-two years of time to that sad period of Ireland's history, and view Castlereagh bribing, corrupting, and intriguing Irishmen against one another, to accomplish the final, fatal stroke to Irish freedom,—the destruction of Ireland's National Parliament. And this was all perfected with a great show of pretense to principle and virtue.

Take care, then, that these suddenly made neophytes of Temperance have no sinister, selfish motives at heart in selling up these Irish Temperance conventions and meetings. Some assert, and believe, that their object in this is to examine and survey the field before them, and then, by a tact peculiar to adroit politicians, adopt the proper schemes and measures to bring the whole associations into the voting market next fall,—a dishonor, I trust, that shall never stain their immaculate banners. Overlook any seemingly harsh remarks. They are not intended, but are dictated by love.

CHICAGO, June 12, 1873. AN IRISHMAN.

The Irish Temperance Meeting on the 8th Inst.—A Reply to What Was Said on That Occasion.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE has quite fully and very fairly represented, or rather furnished a means of publicity to, the good sense and the nonsense seeking expression on the "Temperance" alias the "Beer" question.

The report of "A meeting of Irish citizens favoring the cause of Temperance," held "yesterday afternoon at Wahl's Hall," published in to-day's TRIBUNE, deserves a passing notice; for, while the object of the meeting was not only proper, but laudable, some of the speakers (if they are correctly reported) were certainly very intemperate—in their speech, and decidedly nonsensical.

Who, for instance, needs the assurance of one gentleman, that the honest, "hard-working Irishmen" of Chicago cannot "sympathise with any movement which gives the rum-seller personal liberty to deal out death and destruction on the Sabbath-day"? Does this gentleman know of any honest man of any nationality that does sympathize with any such movement? Does he know that any man of any nationality in Chicago proposes or contemplates such a movement?

And what does he mean when he says (as reported), "Any blow aimed at the sanctity of the Sabbath was a blow at the religion of the Irish?"

Surely, the speaker, whatever he may be himself religiously, will not pretend that "the religion of the Irish," is Puritanical; and yet, he uses that stereotyped Puritanical catch-phrase, "sanctity of the Sabbath," as if he really believed "the religion of the Irish" was inherited from Cromwell's "Roundheads."

But his closing sentence (as reported) is a good deal worse than nonsensical. He said (as reported): "The Irish would never be found fraternizing with the Germans in such an unholy warfare."

Here he indulges in two assumptions that are monstrous every way. He assumes, first, that "such an unholy warfare" is now rife, or contemplated by somebody; and, second, that "the Germans" are, or are to be, engaged in it on the "unholy" side. Of course, his right to announce to the world that "the Irish would never be found fraternizing," &c., is not to be questioned. But could he not, with at least equal truth and propriety, let the world know that neither "the Germans" nor any other civilized people were engaged, or are at all likely to be engaged, in "such an unholy warfare" as he assumes to exist or to be approaching?

And this gentleman, says the report, "assailed beer from a sanitary standpoint, and claimed that there was more nourishment in a loaf of bread than in a hogshead of the best Bavarian beer." Doubtless this speaker thought he knew what he was talking about; but it is quite evident (if he is correctly reported) that he did not. Why did he not tell his hearers how a small loaf of bread contains "more nourishment" than the whole contents of Lake Michigan? Does this gentleman drink water? If he does, how much must he swallow in order to be "nourished" thereby as much as if he had eaten "a loaf of bread?" Has he ever heard of that "nourishing" article of food called the potato? Does he know that, on the scientific scale of "nourishment," potatoes and beer stand about alike? And would he abolish the potato because he may have discovered, or somebody may have told him, that there is "more nourishment in a loaf of bread" than in—say, a basket full, or a pot full, of potatoes, even "Munster potatoes," famous since the time they

Were planted by Raleigh
In Youghall so gay.

But this speaker did not confine himself to the "nourishment" notion. The report says he made this astounding assertion: "The liquor-dealers had gone mad in the extravagance of their demands, and now wanted to scatter disease and death on the Sabbath day."

Might it not be suspected, from such a speaker, that "free speech," that the orator himself had "gone mad"? If he has not, why don't he raise his eloquent voice against "scattering disease and death" on the six days of the week that he does not regard as "Sabbaths?" Surely, if selling liquor (for it must be charitably supposed *that* is what he means when he talks of "scattering disease and death") is really "scattering disease and death," it ought not to be tolerated for a moment, on any day whatever, at any time, or in any place. And yet, it is to be fairly inferred from his speech that the business of "scattering disease and death" may be "very tolerable and *to be* endured," on every day of the week except the "Sabbath."

Still another gentleman "bade his Irish fellow-citizens godspeed in their endeavor to reclaim fallen humanity." Very excellent that; and, if he had stopped right there, perhaps no one would object to bidding godspeed to him. But it seems he did not stop there. He went on. And the report says that he said: "The hearts and souls of men had been aroused by the claims of the Germans, who would not only desecrate the Sabbath, but turn it into a day of debauchery." This is really too bad. There is no excuse for such wholesale slander of a people much less given to debauchery, or to the desecration of anything really holy, than many other peoples.

The report says, further, that "Remarks of a similar, it might be said very similar, nature were made by" certain other gentlemen; and that "the meeting adjourned until Sunday next." The reporter don't call Sunday Sabbath, be it remembered.

Now, before "Sunday next" arrives, would it not be well for the gentlemen above referred to, and their co-workers in the good cause of Temperance, to endeavor to find out what they want to do, and whether they cannot manage to do it without indulging in preposterous misrepresentation and wholesale slander? Surely they cannot seriously think for one moment that the Germans of Chicago are not as deeply interested in preventing and avoiding "disease," and "death," and "destruction," as the Irish, or any other class of our population.

And do they not know that "Temperance," as known and advocated in Ireland, and as preached by the ministers of "religion of the Irish," is altogether a different article from that which is labeled with the same name in New England? In Ireland, Temperance means Temperance. And the Temperance advocated there is *voluntary* Temperance. And the Temperance preached to all professing "the religion of the Irish" is Temperance *in all things*. It is not aggressive. It does not coerce. It tries to persuade. It never threatens. It deals in words of cheer and encouragement, not in fines and penalties. Above all, it is in everything Temperate. The New England article, as has been said, is altogether different. It is not Temperate in all things, nor Temperate in anything. It is *prohibition*. It is aggressive. It coerces. It threatens. It imposes fines and penalties. It is zealous, and Intemperate in its zeal. It is the Maine law. It preaches no longer. The preacher of "the religion" of New England, *preaches* Temperance no more. He no longer tries to *persuade* men to be Temperate. He goes in to fine and imprison them if they are not. And, with a degree of mulishness that would be disgraceful in an ordinary army-mule, he will see no distinction, nor make any discrimination, between forty-rod whisky and lager-beer, between cognac brandy and Ohio cider, between Jamaica rum and Catawba wine, between the gins of England and Holland and the vintage of California.

The gentlemen above referred to have been taking lessons in a bad school. It is an old Puritanical trick to arrogate all the light and knowledge to its own side, and to stigmatize the other for its ignorance. The "Roundheads" were "the children of God." The Cavaliers were "the sons of Belial." "*Resolved* [said the Pilgrim fathers], That the earth is the Lord's and that it is the righteous inheritance of the Saints." And then, desiring to rob the native Americans of that day of their lands and hunting-grounds, they further "resolved," to effect the end in view, thus: "*Resolved*, That we are His Saints." And so the "Saints" entered on their inheritance.

The speakers at yesterday's meeting, consciously or unconsciously, have commenced playing a similar game. They are full of tempo, and steal a theme. The vice of intemperance they essay to fasten on the Germans. They wax eloquent, abusive, nonsensical. They ought to know better, and to speak of their neighbors (don't they know that the Germans, even when not living next door, *are* their neighbors?) without such an entire absence of the spirit of Christian charity.

Did they ever see a scene like this? A father and mother with their children—three, or four, or half-a-dozen—out walking on a pleasant warm Sunday afternoon. The father is a mechanic. He has worked hard and steady all the preceding week. He needs recreation and fresh air, and sunlight. His wife and children also need recreation, fresh air, and sunlight. They have been walking for hours, and are somewhat weary. They enter a suburban garden and seat themselves at a table under the shade of a spreading tree. Perhaps the younger children roll on the grass. Perhaps one or two of the little ones dance to the music of the band occupying a pavilion in the centre of the garden. The parents look on, and think that, after all, life has some compensation for those who toil. After a while, they feel rested. The music ceases for a space, and the children collect around the table. The mother opens the basket. Its contents are varied. There is a loaf of bread. Not the loaf that Mr. J. D. O'Conner has analyzed, but probably a better one. There are slices of ham, and pieces of sausage, and it may be a roast chicken. And why there is some cheese, and it is almost certain that there is a little pot of mustard. Well, the basket is emptied. Its contents are distributed. Everybody around the table has a good appetite. The children are obedient and well-behaved; and the elder help the younger, while the mother helps all. They eat and are glad. The grass, the flowers, the trees, the birds, the breeze, the sun, and the sky are in sympathy with them. But presently a want is felt. Father, mother, children, all feel it. They are all thirsty. They, each and all, want something to drink. A young man is seen serving something in glasses at an adjoining table, where one or two other families are seated. The something in the glasses in lager-beer. The father calls the attention of the waiter, and holds up two or three or more fingers. That means two or three or more glasses of beer wanted. The beer is brought and paid for. Let us hope that it is good and fresh. If it is (and is so almost always), it is drank gratefully, soberly, Temperately. Father, mother, children, each and all, are satisfied with enough. Not one of them drinks to excess, or Intemperately. And, after they are thoroughly rested, refreshed, and recreated, they quietly and peaceably return to their home, grateful that the Sunday has been to them a day of rest and recreation, and prepared to encounter cheerfully and hopefully the toils, and cares, and privations of the work-days of the week before them.

Now, can the orators of yesterday see any "unholy warfare" on the "sanctity of the Sabbath," or the "religion of the Irish," in this? And it is just this which the Germans are unwilling to give up, and ought not to give up. It is a right of which no government, not meanly a tyrannical, would attempt to deprive them. And, if "warfare" is declared against them because of their opposition to Puritanical Sabbath legislation, and there are beer-prohibition ordinances and police-orders, then it will be found that there are Irishmen, and not a few, who will "be found fraternizing with the Germans" in that "warfare." GLENGALL.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1873.

Views of "a Puritan."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "Have the Puritan fanatics a right to say what we shall eat, or what we shall drink?"

"Shall the rights of private property be invaded?"

"Shall we surrender the liberties we came here to enjoy?"

"We have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and governments were instituted to secure these (Declaration of Independence)."

These are the apparently overwhelming arguments of the whisky-men.

How many of the murders in Chicago, how many of the brutal assaults, how much of the crime, is the direct result of the traffic in whisky? Even the officers of the law are not safe; they have been murdered and beaten. Whose rights, whose liberties, whose happiness, whose property, is interfered with? If a policeman should arrest a man who was enjoying himself at popping away at the passers-by, and take his pistol, why should not the latter make a great outcry about interference with his property and rights?

The lives, the property, of the drinker, are not the only ones to suffer; nor the lives, and property, and happiness of their families; but the property of the tax-payer is taken to repress and punish the crime.

Rights! You would think, by the boldness and audacity of the whisky-interest, that no one had any rights worth speaking about but themselves; that the dearest right guaranteed by the Constitution was to sell whisky; and that the least interference with the fearful traffic should be resisted. A man must not sell you poison to kill *yourself* with; the law must regulate the sale and storage of dangerous commodities; but a man may buy and sell the whisky to the man who is crazed with it, and steps, you may say a maniac, upon the sidewalk to shoot you or the officer of the law. That's personal liberty as some of these new-comers understand it, who rail at those who are to the manner born.

Take the case of Foster. Naturally a gentleman, he kills the man who protects a lady in the cars, and the law hangs him; and what say the whisky-men? Prevent the crime, and the law is tyrannical; but it may take the life of a man after the crime is committed. All men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and here are two lives sacrificed, two wives made widows, children made orphans, and the happiness of two families destroyed; and the dearer (?) rights of the saloon-keeper are inviolate. Are they not happy thereat, and doth not the despised Puritan mourn? Yours truly,

A PURITAN.

"The Sabbath."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was called upon to serve as a juror in the Justice Court of Henry A. Kaufman, Esq., in a certain case entitled "The City of Chicago vs. Herman Schmoll," for the violation of the Sunday and Liquor laws.

I was duly sworn, heard the evidence given by the witnesses against and for the accused, and was satisfied that the prisoner had sold beer on Sunday. But, when the ordinary charges were made by the Court, the Corporation Counsel instructed the jury to fine the prisoner according to law, if found guilty. I sent for the law-book containing the said ordinance, and found that the "*keeping open of a tippling-house on Sabbath*" was prohibited therein. By the teaching and education which I received, and by the sacred words of the Holy Bible, the term "Sabbath" applies to the seventh day of the week,—not to the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. The latter being the day on which the accused sold beer, how could I do otherwise but to find the prisoner "not guilty"? ALBERT PICK.

"PALMER AVENUE."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am astonished to think that any one pretending to own property in this city should write such a flimsy, wishy-washy article as that of Mr. Warren, published in this morning's TRIBUNE. Mr. Warren's article appears to be written simply to gratify his *cultivated* taste,—that of seeing his name in print. He wants to see the State street cars inscribed "Palmer avenue cars." He wants something original! While no one should dislike the name of Palmer avenue, would it better the condition of affairs to have the old name changed? Mr. Warren gives no sound reason for the proposed change. State street is well known, and so are our other old streets and avenues. Why, what would we think if, returning in the autumn from our summer vacation, we should find the name of Chicago changed to "Podunk," State street to "Boston Charley," Wabash avenue to "Modoc avenue!" We would think the people were crazy. Strangers would have to hunt up Mr. Warren, in order to find their bearings; Edwards' Directory would be a dead letter.

If Mr. Warren will be kind enough to give the public good reasons for changing the name of State street, let him put his wits to work in plain English. Very respectfully,

THOMAS B. HALL.

CHICAGO, June 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. J. Esaias W.'s "graceful (?) compliment" article in your issue of to-day meets with my hearty approval. Such exquisite toadyism is my delight.

I would, however, with Mr. J. Esaias W.'s permission, suggest that the alteration be to "Potter Palmer's avenue." There are a number of Palmers in Chicago; but one Potter carries off the palm; and, without further fostering, we should change the old and well-known State street to Potter Palmer's avenue.

Allow me to suggest an economical reason for the change, to-wit: The name of the street would be plainly legible on many a building, and so the city need not keep the lamp-post sign up.

Then "New Chicago" would be initiated into a happy course of getting rid of all associations with the ante-fire Chicago.

The next step in this course will suggest itself to every one, i. e.: The substitution of the resonant appelation, "J. Esaias W's," for "Michigan" avenue.

And, Mr. Editor, I claim that such change would not only be a just compliment to Mr. J. Esaias W., who so nobly took the yoke on him and relieved Mr. Palmer of the burden of carrying Michigan avenue, thus enabling Mr. Palmer to turn his whole attention to his avenue, once known as State street, but that the greatest benefit would accrue to the street by such change.

Block after block of houses would roll up with the rapidity that Mr. Esaias W.'s sententious paragraphs roll upon the public.

Again, lest Young America should go too fast on either hand, we should have to banish "Wabash" from our vocabulary, and pray Brother Jonathan not to enjoin the use of his name to adorn the avenue which some base imitators are calling Broadway. I am, sir, with humble submission, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
Corner Smith avenue and Smith court, Smithville, Ill.

JUNE 12, 1873.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Lord Shaftesbury, in a letter to the Manchester *Guardian*, lately, said: "I believe the feeling in this country is such that a proposition to destroy the House of Lords and abolish monarchy would be hailed by a majority of the people with satisfaction."

"T. B. S." says: "Why take notice of the proceedings of fifty-five men gathered as a convention? And why take notice of a man of such stamp as Bradlaugh?" The Conservative papers generally wind up their usual two columns of abuse of the convention with, "Why take notice of these men?" etc.

"T. B. S." calls Mr. Bradlaugh "a political disturber, a proved turncoat, a money-taker, and a follower of any cause for a name." Mr. Bradlaugh, like all reformers, is a "political disturber." I heard him preach Republicanism twenty-five years ago, when he was only about 16 years old, and he has preached it ever since; so he must have been a turncoat rather early in life.

"T. B. S." says: "Nearly all the great measures—Free-Trade, the abolition of the Corn-laws and Church-rates, the Reform bill, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Irish Land-laws—*having been passed*, it became possible for him (Bright) to join the most honest and liberal Government Great Britain has ever known." With the exception of Free-Trade and the abolition of the Corn-laws, all the other great measures were passed after Bright joined the Ministry. He was the great champion of all of them. "T. B. S." had better post himself on the reform movement.

"Fred W. L.," to prove that Chartism in 1848 meant bloodshed, refers to the miners' strike in North Wales, and the great Trades-Union demonstration in Birmingham, which took place fully ten years before that time, and had as much to do with Chartism as Secession in 1861 has to do with the Farmers' Movement in the West to-day.

I have a higher appreciation of John Bright than either of your correspondents. I believe in his honesty and sterling worth; they believe in his infallibility only. He has done his work; ours is before us. E. C.

CHICAGO, June 12, 1873.

Destruction of the Terrapin Tower.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* thus notices the destruction of "Terrapin Tower," long ago one of the most conspicuous objects around the Falls: "During the past fifty years millions of people from every inhabitable part of the globe have seen the round, weather-beaten tower, built upon the narrow ledge of rocks upon the extreme bank of the Horse-shoe Fall, and have enjoyed from its summit the magnificent view which it afforded of the tumultuous rapids above, and the mighty rush of waters below. They will learn with sincere regret that the veritable mass of masonry has been destroyed. The tower was built in 1833, by Judge Porter, was forty-five feet in height, and twelve feet in diameter at its base. The masonry was massive, and its hardness and durability many have thought to have been abundantly demonstrated. But standing in such an extremely exposed position, subject at all times to the action of the spray and the fierce beating winds, and in the winter months ice-bound and frostbitten, the stones and wood have been gradually yielding to the elements, and the structure was pronounced unsafe last fall, and has been closed to the public ever since. Last week preparations were made to remove the concern, in order to make room for a new iron tower. Large fissures were found to have opened in the masonry, and the mast in the centre of the pile was found to be only a shell, the core having almost disappeared from a dry rot. The first attempt to blow up the tower was made Saturday noon, but proving abortive, the twenty-five pounds of powder buried in the base of the structure only serving to demolish a portion of the southwestern side. The ruins were subsequently mined, and the work of demolition completed on Monday."

THE LAW COURTS.

Peculiarities of a Verdict as Exemplified in the Shanahan-West Case.

Is a Sewing-Machine Cabinet a Patented Improvement?

A Milwaukee Hotel-Keeper Called to Account.

Heavy Land Suits—Bankruptcy Notes—Notes to Attorneys.

SHANAHAN & WEST.

Messrs. Dent & Black, counsel for Messrs. Shanahan & West, made a motion before Judge Blodgett, yesterday, for a new trial.

Mr. Black, in arguing the case for his clients, held: First—That the petitioners could not file a petition to have the respondents adjudicated bankrupts upon secured paper, it not being claimed, as shown by the pleadings, or on trial, that the security was inadequate, and no offer being made to surrender the security. To sustain the petition the debt of the petitioner must be provable under the Bankruptcy act, and it was argued that under Sec. 20 of that act a creditor could only prove a secured claim by surrendering his security or showing that his security was inadequate. Counsel cited, in support of his position, Sec. 20 of the Bankrupt act, Avery and Johann 3 V. B. 36; Sigsby and Willis 3 B. R. 31; and in re W. B. Alexander & B. R. 45. Second—That respondents were not liable to petitioners for the note to plaintiffs upon which bankruptcy proceedings were based, because there had been, with consent of the petitioners, a discharge of the note by extension and acceptance of a new note, for one-half the amount, and a draft drawn by petitioners on the respondents for the other half of said note, which draft respondents had promised in writing to pay. Third—That, even if the note was not discharged, yet there was an agreement to extend the note, by which petitioners were bound; that, under such agreement, petitioners had received and held the new note of the respondents for a part of the old note, and had drawn on respondents for the balance, and that the petitioners could only rescind their agreement of extension, and maintain their action against respondents upon the old note, by placing the respondents, as they are now, that is, returning to respondents their new note, which had been done. Counsel cited Murphy v. Lockwood, 21 Ill., 611; Murphy v. McVicker, 4 McLean, 250, and other cases. Fourth—That no adjudicatory decision could be entered upon the verdict, because the jury did not thereby find respondents guilty of an offense under the Bankrupt act. The language of the verdict was: "We, the jury, find respondent guilty of suspension of their commercial paper, but not guilty of the other charges." To be an act of bankruptcy, the suspension of commercial paper must continue for not less fourteen days and be unexcused; the time of the suspension was the essence of the offense, and the jury did not find that there had been a suspension of the time required, nor was there in the verdict anything from which that deficiency could be supplied; and that a judgment upon such a verdict and following its terms would not be valid. The counsel cited Hinckley v. West, 4 Gilman, 136, and other cases. And lastly, that the Court erred in excluding the evidence of the contents of a letter signed by respondents from Stettauer Brothers agreeing to an extension of their note against respondents.

Mr. Tenney, for the petitioners, in reply insisted that the petition would lie upon the secured claim, citing in support thereof 6 Bankruptcy, Reg. 183, and further, that the petition was not based upon the secured paper alone, but that a part of the claims of petitioners against respondents was unsecured. He argued that there was no binding or completed agreement for an extension, nor was there any discharge of the note, but that even if the particular note referred to had been discharged, as claimed, yet petitioners had their claims against respondents exceeding the amount necessary to enable them to maintain the petition; that the verdict was sufficiently clear, and that there was no error or exclusion of evidence of contents of the letter from Stettauer Brothers.

The Court will announce his decision no Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

A SEWING-MACHINE PATENT SUIT.

The important sewing-machine patent infringement case between Wolfinger et al., was yesterday argued before Judge Blodgett. We have already given the complainant's side. The defendant, represented by George L. Chapin and George G. Bellows, of counsel, in effect contending that the patented improvements were not new, and did not entitle complainant to protection. The improvement consists of a cabinet added to the ordinary sewing-machine to protect it from dust. The Court took the matter under advisement.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A HOTEL-KEEPER.

Charles J. Wicker, of this city, begins a suit in the Circuit Court against Charles D. Relyea, who, he charges, is justly indebted to him in the sum of $1,230, under the following circumstances: About the 15th of October, 1868, in Milwaukee, Wis., while complainant was a guest at the Newhall House, he handed to defendant, who kept the house, the sum of $1,230 in currency bank-notes, to be taken by him to the hotel office for safe keeping; and now complainant charges that defendant took the money and appropriated it to his own use, and was guilty of larceny, as bailee, of the said sum. To make sure of Relyea's presence at the day of trial, complainant prays that he may be capeased and held to bail.

SUITS TO ESTABLISH TITLE.

Elizabeth Boyer files her petition in the Circuit Court against Philip, Edward, Mary, and John Somers, Alexander Reed, James Welden, William Reed, Elizabeth Buckley, and Michael and Elizabeth, her minor children, Dennis O'Brien, Francis J. Williams, J. M. Abbit, Jacob Fains, Ann Maria Hemis, Peter Dockendorf, Catherine Elser, Alexander Martin, and "all whom it may concern," for the confirmation and establishment and confirmation of her title to the following lands, of which her husband, Charles E. Boyer, was seized in fee simple at the time he died intestate, viz.: That fraction south of the canal, of the south fractional southeast quarter of Sec 11 E., bounded as follows: Beginning at a southeast corner of the section, thence north 3 4-100 chains to south 90 foot stake, thence south 57¼ west 12 59-100 chains to stake 90 feet from canal on south line of section, thence east on section line 12 59-100 chains to place of beginning, containing 3 71-100 acres; also, that fraction north of Calumet feeder of west half of southeast quarter of Sec. 13, T. 37, N. R. 11, E., beginning at division corner on north line of southeast quarter of Sec. 13, T. 37, N. R. 11 E., thence west along east and west centre line of section 16 6-100 chains to stake on north 90 feet line of feeder, thence south 72 deg. 40 min., east along said 90-foot line 16 80-100 chains to the north and south division line of the quarter-section at stake, thence north on the division line 5 chains to place of beginning, containing 95-100 acres; also the o ¼ of ne ¼ of Section 14, T. 37, N. R. 11 E, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone at ¼ corner on E line, thence north 40 chains to n e corner of Section 14, thence west 20 chains to northwest corner of tract, thence south 40 chains to east and west centre line of Section, at southwest corner of tract, thence east on east and west centre line of Section, 20 chains to place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

Other similar suits were commenced of the same nature, by the same parties, involving over 200 acres of land on both sides of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

TROUBLE WITH A JUSTICE.

Lizzie M. Chase yesterday obtained from Judge Booth an alternative writ of mandamus, commanding Justice DeWolf to show cause, if any, why he refuses to issue an alias execution. Complainant had a replevin suit before DeWolf on the 5th May last, against John Rolls and O. Folz, for the possession of household furniture, and obtained judgment against defendants for the property, and with one cent damages and costs against them, said costs amounting to $91.41. On the 20th May last defendants paid to the Justice $4.20, leaving unpaid the sum of $87.21. No appeal had been taken in the case. On the 20th of May last an execution was issued on said judgment by the Justice and delivered to John Worth, a Constable to collect, and on the day following the Justice ordered Worth to return said execution, which was done. Plaintiff has expressly and distinctly requested of DeWolf an alias execution on the case, but that Justice has invariably declined to furnish it. Hence the present application. We are without particulars of the Justice's reasons for so declining.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

John McDonnell files a bill in the Superior Court against Edward Dunne, praying for a reconveyance to him of certain real estate. Complainant avers that on the 11th of November, 1867, he conveyed to the Rev. Dennis Dunne Sublots 7 and 8 of Augustus H. Bradley's subdivision of Lot 8, Block 26, School Section Addition to Chicago, by a deed, appearing on its face the absolute but in reality intended simply to be a mortgage, and received from said Dennis Dunne a defeasance or agreement, bearing same date as the deed, providing that said deed, though absolute in its tenor, was intended in fact to be held as collateral security for moneys due to the Rev. Dennis Dunne by complainant; and that Dennis Dunne died on the 23d December, 1868, leaving all his real and personal estate to his brother Edward. At the time of his death complainant owed Dennis Dunne the sum of $3,000, which has since been paid, and he brings the present suit to have reconveyed to him the mortgaged property.

MOTION TO ATTORNEYS.

The docket of common law cases pending before the fire having been completed and arranged alphabetically under the names of the plaintiffs, Judge Tree will, on Monday next (the same being the first day of the June term of the Circuit Court), commence the call of said cases at the letter "A," proceeding from day to day through the alphabet, dismissing at the plaintiff's costs all original suits, and at the defendant's costs all appeals, where good cause is not shown for an extension of the time in which to restore the files or some portion thereof.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Sanford W. Hull, which has been on the books since 1868, the Assignee yesterday petitioned the Court to reinstate the case, and an order was made for a second meeting of creditors, to take place on the 12th prox.

Newell Bros., of New York, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of William Whitcomb, of Kankakee, claiming as creditors in account of merchandise for $1,392.15. The debts are stated at $4,000, and assets at $2,500. The usual rule to show cause was issued.

A petition of bankruptcy was yesterday filed by Hiram Hadley, of Chicago, against Peter and John Reynard, of Dixon, who are indebted to him in the sum of $337.24, charging that defendants did, on the 11th of February, 1873, being then insolvent, make and deliver to S. H. Stewart, TenEyck Sutphen, Lewis V. D. Hardenburgh, and F. Eugene Plandreter, partners under the firm name of of Stewart, Sutphen & Co., a judgment note for $514.08, on which judgment was confessed, with intent on the part of Reynard Brothers to give a preference to said Stewart, Sutphen & Co.

In the matter of Adolph Her

d Companies, to whom the ...ideration, transferred in '64, ...ad-beds, and franchises of ...rant Railroad Companies. ...were all graded by Mr. ...which he received no ...te bonds. The State held a ...roperty of the old companies, ...nt of these bonds, and the ...ving paid any part of them, ...d the mortgage and bid in all ...s, and franchises, in her own ...m in trust for the holders of ...he present suit is to enforce ...he present companies, whom ...with notice of the trust, and ...count for this large property, ...nay be applied in payment of ...

...question of the validity of ...probably be decided in this ...eys in the case are F. R. E. ...ton E. Cole for plaintiff, and ...Horn, Gilfillan, and Palmer for ...

...DROPHOBIA.

...l Deaths in Baltimore.

...Baltimore Gazette, June 5.

...ost distressing illustrations of ...s of hydrophobia that ever oc... has been developed, resulting ...vo men, while grave apprehen... by the friends of a third. It ...vestigation, that about three ...Ferdinand Freybe, a wealthy ...at the village of Clifton, on ...Road, about half a mile distant ...mits, had a large dog of the ...hich he employed in watch...ises. At about the time ...animal appeared to be sick, ...reybe, aged about 20 years, ...,and two men employed on the ...Anton Auer and Hermon Drus... remove him to another part of ...t was designed placing him un...oing so, however, the animal re... before he was secured beneath ...ten each of them on the hands, ...wounds, some of them being ...of the skin. But little atten... the wounds by the persons bit... thought of serious consequences ...precautionary measure the dog ...e subject dismissed from the ...present. On last Saturday ...le on a visit to his broth...ouse, on the Frederick ...s from the city, was seized with ...Several physicians were sum...ed in expressing the opinion ...e of hydrophobia. He continued ...until Tuesday morning, when ...On Monday, young Freybe rode ...cian to see Mr. Auer, and found ...spasm and uttering howls, close...ose of a dog. Mr. Freybe re...om for some time, and stood at ...ing the patient, but was greatly ...wful spectacle, and soon after ...and appeared deeply affected at ...d the scene, and described vivid... of persons the particulars of ...ing condition and symptoms. ...morning Mr. Freybe visited the ...et for the purpose of attending ...ntrusted to him by his father, ...sit to Germany two weeks ago, ...ing at the stall in the market was ...efore he could be placed in a car... with a convulsion. He was at ...his home and the best medical ...t all efforts failed to afford the ...and the unfortunate young man ...lock yesterday afternoon. ...re in attendance on the patient ...vulsions as of the most horrible ...s sufferings intense beyond des...es he would howl, whine and bark ...when in his most violent spasms ...could be heard a quarter of a ...d naturally had the effect of cre...tement and exciting the sympa... the sufferer. ...son bitten by the dog, Hermann ...learning of the death of Auer ...on of young Freybe, before his ...esterday afternoon to visit an old ...York road, who is reported as pos...for bites of mad dogs. What his ...is was not learned up to a late ...but his friends are seriously ...him. ...vailed at a late hour last night ...ad also died of hydrophobia, the ...which could not be traced to a ro...

...ARMERS' MOVEMENT.

...ark County, Ill.

...eeting of the Stark County (Ill.) ...ciation, at Wyoming, June 7, Mr. ...the following preamble and resolu...are adopted:

...Farmers' National Association are ...heir character, but stand united with...d party issues, but to support only ...believe to be honest and capable for ...islature of any State, or the Congress ...tates, and that will pledge themselves ...s as will bring relief to the farmers, ...boring men of the Northwest; there...

...it is the duty of the hour, and the mis...ers' National Association to place the ...rnment in the hands of honest men, ...m to obtain from Congress and the ...such legislation as may be necessary to ...rates and charges of existing lines of ...ip transportation. ...cheap transportation, both of per...y, being most conducive to the free ...people, and the widest interchange ...n of the produce of the different parts ...essential to the welfare and prosperity ...

...to regulate and to establish again ...mmerce throughout the country and ...d ship corporations to transport ...perty cheap from one section of the ...er it is essential that those great cor...d have cheap material with which to ...oads and ships and to encourage our ...ist that the duty on all the material ...these great carriers ought to be im...ed and placed on the free list. ...t the Farmers' National Association are ...e best interests of the railroad corpora...lieve that the interest of the farmers ...re identified, and that one cannot do ...other. ...at our last Legislature deserves our ...for that part of the Railroad law pro...discrimination between parties ship...ame stations, going the same way and ...e. Such unjust discrimination, if con...oon build up monopoly to the injury of ...

...at we believe the "Monroe Bill" of 1786, ...onstitution of the United States, pro...fixing their own salaries, or voting back ...ve and before the people for their ap...proval, as there is nothing in the Con...the time when the States should vote to ...the same. ...hat, the sooner the people ratify the ...ent, the better it will be for the coun...

...at we believe the time is not far distant ...ow is, when the Farmers' National As...d adopt some wise policy as a basis of ...the future; by so doing we believe we will ...attention and win the sympathy of some ...nt in the country. ...at the eyes of the American people are ...pen to the true character of many of ...om our national and State interests ...mitted. The opening revelation began ...ity and has extended until it appears ...tion pervades the general Congress and ...islatures. The patience of the Ameri... surprising. But a continued servile ...rule of corrupt politicians must soon ...ople also. All have felt the shame and ...the "Credit Mobilier" and "Back-Pay" ...

...Unhappy Amadeo.

...Florence to the New York Tribune.

...day, crossing the Ponte Trinita, I ...Majesty Don Amadeo, of Spain. He ...alone, and had a bunch of violets in ...ole. He looked neither to the right ...as he passed me; his vacant eyes ...acancy. His face was pale, haggard, ...y unhappy, and I could not help ...lish sympathy with a disappoint... is so real to him, and so very ...ost other persons. A few boys ...after him, just as they ...ter Fisk and his likes in Broadway; ...es came to their shop-doors, look... their fingers and laughed; but no ...aken off, and nothing was further ...dy's mind than to cheer. Yet ...ndication seemed both honest and ...respected him for it, until I heard ...rpretation of his design the other ...ives a very different coloring to the ...ction. In any case, there was an ...of humbug in his return to Italy. ...f Savoy is deeply mortified, and the ...y thing but enthusiastic.

...Arkansas "Devose."

...s Davis, of Marion, Ark.—highly ...very mad—posts the following notice ...posts and sign-boards of that vil...alls it his "devose." We quote ...mphis Avalanche:

...CAST OFF "PEGGA."
...Crittenden County May 31 | 1873 Notis
...n is in ten Days Notice.
...vis no more mine for she is nothing but
...for there is No getting Along with her
...man can do and Reather then to Be in
...me I Part in Publect that it will be
...l People. MR. BURDOM DAVIS.

LITERATURE.

"Our Old Home: A Series of English Sketches." And "Septimus Felton." By Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The delicate fancies and vivid and graceful descriptions of this talented author are known to all cultured readers. His productions are beyond praise. The word-pictures which he paints are such as to bring the subject before us almost in its reality. The tenderness with which he touches persons or things stirs a sympathetic chord in our own hearts, calling forth a similar feeling of admiration, love, or reverence to his own. In this selection of sketches, there are so many beauties that a review which should embrace them might cover nearly as many pages as the book itself.

In the chapter entitled "Consular Experiences," he mentions many interesting incidents, and touches upon some eccentric characters; describing, also, his own position, feelings, and experience as Consul.

In the account of his visit to Warwick, the author speaks of the charity of the Earl of Leicester in providing a home for twelve old men who have been soldiers. The description of the hospital and its inmates is quite minute. It is almost superfluous to say that it is most pleasingly given. He speaks of Miss Bacon with the consideration which he feels to be due to her earnestness, her talents, and her womanhood, and describes her manners and ideas as expressed to him.

The "Pilgrimage to Old Boston" doubtless contains some information to many of us. The name is derived from the Church of St. Botolph's, and has been shortened, in the course of time, from St. Botolph's Town to Boston. It was from this place that many of the settlers of our own Boston came, and from it that the name was taken. The Rev. Mr. Cotton, our first Boston minister, was, previously, a minister in old Boston.

The account of the visit to the antiquary who kept a bookseller's shop is curious, as embracing descriptions of many strange things. He had in his possession a quilt of finest workmanship, embroidered by the hands of Mary, Queen of Scots; also, a piece of embroidery by the Queen of Otaheite, presented by her to Capt. Cook; the waist-coat of Queen Elizabeth's Lord Burleigh; a marriage-medal of the First Napoleon, one of the only forty-five ever struck off; and many other articles. Among them was "a Secret-Book of Queen Elizabeth, in manuscript, written, for aught I know, by her own hand. On examination, however, it proved to contain, not secrets of State, but recipes for dishes, drinks, medicines, washes, and all such matters of housewifery, among which we were horrified by the title of one of the nostrums, 'How to Kill a Fellow Quickly!' We never doubted that Bloody Queen Bess might often have had occasion for such a recipe, but wondered at her frankness, and at her attending to these anomalous necessities in such a methodical way. The truth is, we have read amiss, and the Queen had spelt amiss; the word was 'Fellon,'—a sort of whitlow,—not 'Fellow.'"

In the church there is a chapel, which was in process of restoration, and was to contain a memorial-window, to be dedicated to Mr. Cotton, whom the inhabitants of this Boston seem to regard as the founder of the American Boston. Five hundred pounds have been contributed in America, principally in Boston, for this object. In the description of the church are mentioned, "the seats formerly appropriated to the monks, which were so contrived as to tumble down, with a tremendous crash if the occupant happened to fall asleep."

Our noted battle-field derived its name from the Bunker Hill near old Boston.

In speaking of the Thames Tunnel, the author must necessarily study upon some use to which it might be put, and suggests the quaint idea of using it for prisoners of State, and speaks of how much pleasanter it would have been for Sir Walter Raleigh than his small chamber in the tower. Here he might have interviewed congenial spirits among the "shades of the old mighty men" who "might have risen from their still profounder abodes, and joined him in the dim corridors, treading beside him with an antique stateliness of mien,—telling him in melancholy tones, grand, but always melancholy, of the greater ideas and purposes which their most renowned performances so imperfectly carried out." Noah, Moses, Cæsar, Hannibal, and David are mentioned as among those in whom Raleigh might have found congenial friends. But, in the time of Raleigh, the author remembers that there was no gas, and "It would require a prodigious and wasteful expenditure of tallow-candles to illuminate the tunnel sufficiently to discern even a ghost."

In the sketch called "Outside Glimpses of English Poverty," he speaks of the "sable snow-flakes of bituminous coal," with which we are all of us quite familiar.

The book includes descriptions of a visit to Stratford-on-Avon, the Duke of Marlborough's place near Oxford, "the Haunts of Burns," Greenwich Park, Westminster Abbey, and many other points of interest, some of which have often been described before, but which derive a new charm in the tenderness, grace, and reality which they receive from the pen of Hawthorne. His exceedingly retiring disposition is well known, and his modesty is shown even in his writing. Instead of saying that the party received civility from the Boston book-seller, and acknowledging the same as a favor to himself, he says: "Happening to have heard the name of one member of our party, he showed us great courtesy, etc." His manner of speaking of inanimate objects as if imbued with life and sentiment, is very pleasing, as: "Meanwhile the tower of St. Botolph's looked benignantly down; and I fancied it was bidding me farewell, as it did Mr. Cotton, two or three hundred years ago, and telling me to describe its venerable height, and the town beneath it, to the people of the American city." "The next morning wore a lowering aspect, as if it felt itself destined to be one of many consecutive days of storm." He says, in describing the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, "A poet's ghost is the only one that survives for his fellow-mortals." "The shades of the mighty have no substance." "It is not the statesman, the warrior, or the monarch that survives, but the despised poet, whom they have fed with their crumbs, and to whom they owe all that they now are or have,—a name."

His account of his visit to Leigh Hunt is so good that we can almost see the "beautiful old man," and one feels a personal acquaintance and affection for him, never experienced before reading it.

Speaking of the English midsummer weather, he says: "Night, if there be any such season, hangs down a transparent veil, through which the bygone day beholds its successor." "It may be soberly affirmed of the more northern parts of the island, that To-morrow is born before its Yesterday is dead. They exist together in the golden twilight, where the decrepit old day dimly discerns the face of the ominous infant; and you, though a mere mortal, may simultaneously touch them both, with one finger of recollection, and another of prophecy."

While contemplating Lord Nelson's picture, a visitor almost thrust his walking-stick in the face of the hero, and he speaks of the indignation of the bystanders thus: "They immediately glowed like so many hot coals, and would probably have consumed the offender in their wrath, had he not effected his retreat."

Mr. Hawthorne's aversion to public speaking was intense, and he always performed this duty with the greatest reluctance. In describing his feelings upon one occasion, previous to rising for this purpose, he says: "I rapped upon my mind, and it gave forth a hollow sound, being absolutely empty of appropriate ideas."

The book is dedicated to Franklin Pierce, between whom and the author a tender and life-long friendship existed, and is prefaced by a dedicatory letter from Mr. Hawthorne to Mr. Pierce, dated "The Wayside, July 2, 1863." The graceful and poetical ideas of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and his delightful mode of expressing them, are highly prized by all who can appreciate that which is good, and it is pleasant to think of him as having joined and been welcomed by those of whom he wrote so well and kindly while here, although sad to remember that the pen guided by his hand and busy brain will trace no more for us here. A true genius, combining in his mind and its expression strength, purity, delicacy, and great originality, he was one of God's most beautiful creations.

The story of "Septimus Felton," prefaced by a short letter from Una Hawthorne, is that of a scholarly young man, living in the time of the wars between this country and England. The leading characters are Septimus, his aunt Keziah, Rose, Robert Hagburn, Sybil Dacy, and Dr. Portsoaken. Septimus had been, for a long time, in search of the Elixir of Life, but had failed in his efforts to discover it. Finally, one morning, some British troops came marching through the town, and a young and handsome officer, meeting Septimus upon a hill which was his favorite resort and promenade, insisted upon making the national quarrel personal to themselves, and after a brief combat, fell at the hands of Septimus. After the infliction of the death-wound, the two had a long and friendly conversation, in which the young officer took all the blame upon himself, and gave Septimus an address in England to which he might write, and gave into his charge money, to be used for the relief of the wounded and suffering prisoners from his own country. His watch and a silver key he gave to Septimus, together with an old manuscript, which had been handed down to him from a remote ancestor. Over his heart rested the miniature of a girl, which was unrecognizable, as it had been shattered by the fall from the musket of Septimus. While Septimus was in the act of burying him, the old minister of the town joined him, and agreed with him that he could never cease to regret the untimely fate of young Cyril Norton, or his own instrumentality in it, although he was quite blameless in the matter. From that time, Septimus devoted himself to the study of the manuscript, which was written in secret characters, and finally discovered it to concern rules for prolonging life indefinitely, and also a recipe for some drink, which, together with observance of the rules, was essential for the accomplishment of the same purpose. Meanwhile the grass had grown upon the grave of Cyril Norton, and Sybil Dacy had come from Boston to board with the mother of Robert Hagburn, seeking health in the country-air. She had taken possession of the grave and the walk upon the brow of the hill for her own familiar haunt. Finally, in spite of a wonderful drink which she was in the habit of concocting from herbs, and taking in large quantities, Aunt Keziah sickened and died. She had, during her lifetime, told Septimus the story of an Indian ancestor of theirs, who had lived through many generations of fellow-men, by means of the observance of certain rules of life, and the use of a certain drink, which was identical with that which she made, with the exception of one ingredient, the name of which had been lost; but, even without this, the drink was almost magical in its health-giving powers. The Indian would probably have been living to the present day, but he finally, on account of his experience, grew so wise as to become almost a reproach to every one, and he had been living so long that the oldest inhabitant could remember the earliest inhabitant of his earliest youth as having been familiar with him from his infancy, so they interviewed him, and advanced their ideas, fortified by their reasons, and he agreed with them that it was time for him to die, and expressed his willingness to do so, but also his fears that there might be some difficulty in accomplishing it; as he would be unable to die a natural death, and, owing to his long life, he had become so toughened that it would probably take more than ordinarily violent means to take his life. But, after small efforts, it was accomplished, and the Indian went to his last rest. Previous to her death Aunt Keziah had told Septimus the names of the several herbs which she used for the drink, and she, in studying the manuscript, had been able to make out the names of all the ingredients but one of the recipe therein contained. He found that the two recipes corresponded, excepting, in the manuscript one additional ingredient was mentioned, which he was unable to discover for a long time; but, at length, obtaining some light from the conversation of Sybil Dacy and Dr. Portsoaken, he concluded that it was a certain flower which would spring from the grave of one who had died a violent death; and, finally, one day, he discovered a brilliant crimson flower upon the grave of the young Cyril, which he believed to be the one. He then, after many trials, distilled the liquid successfully, and arranged for himself and Sybil to drink it. Just as he was about to do so, Sybil swallowed about half the contents of the vase in which he had preserved it, and then shattered it to fragments before his eyes. On his expressing his consternation, she told him that she had known all the time that the flower used had made the drink a deadly and subtle poison, while the one which would have rendered it the Elixir of Life was rarely, if ever found. This took place immediately after the wedding of Robert Hagburn, who had been a brave soldier in the war, and Rose, the sister of Septimus. After this, Septimus disappeared, and the body of Sybil was found at the grave of Cyril Norton. She had loved him, and was the original of the shattered picture. It seems that Septimus was the decendant of an Englishman who had come to this country and married an Indian, and who belonged to the same family of which Cyril Norton was the last English representative. Aunt Keziah had left Septimus a small strong-box, which he had opened with Cyril's silver key, and found to contain papers in proof of this. After the disappearance of Septimus, it was thought that he had taken possession of his English estates.

Some short notes in brackets indicate that the author intended amplifying some of the incidents and characters. In the earlier portion of the story, Rose is the betrothed of Septimus, while, at the last, she is his sister, and the bride of Robert Hagburn. Had the author lived to finish it, he would undoubtedly have made some additions and changes in this already fascinating and beautifully written story. (James R. Osgood & Co., Boston; W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans contributes an original article to *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* for June, on the "Effects of Railroads on the Value of Lands." Gen. Rosecrans believes that these effects, like all others, must be ruled by fixed laws. These he expresses in mathematical formulæ, from which he deduces rules for calculating the cash-value of an acre of land for any kind of crop; for finding the greatest distance from market for which any product will pay; for finding at what distance from market the acre ceases to have any value; and for the solution of similar problems. As a specimen of his conclusions, we quote these sentences:

A single line of 400 miles of railroad proceeding from a general market at the averages assumed, adds $393,592,320 to the value of the lands alone; which is an average of $983,988 per mile of road. Were we to consider the first 200 miles only, the gross gain to property would be $342,392,720; the average per acre $45.36; and the average per mile of road $1,711,963. And for a road 100 miles long from the market, the gross gain to the lands would be $220,992,729, or $2,209,927 per mile of road.

Should any reader be filled with surprise and amazement at these enormous sums, let him observe the careful steps and moderate averages used in obtaining them, and he will see that they are the expression of an incontrovertible law. Nor will its verity be materially affected by local variations from our averages. No one, perhaps, dies exactly at the time computed for him by the tables of morality, yet the average person of his class never outlives the time computed by the tables.

The immense gains to landowners thus shown, will be participated in by the State, which gains to its taxable property the same sum, $393,592,320.

This, yielding from taxation a net of $1 per hundred, would produce $3,935,923, equal to a capital of $65,598,717, bearing 6 per cent per annum in perpetuo; or $153,996 per mile of road.

THE CHOLERA IN TENNESSEE.

At Nashville, Memphis, and Chattanooga.

From the Nashville Banner, June 11.

Sporadic cholera is not epidemic, and the rapid abatement of the disease yesterday goes far to establish that fact. Physicians tell us that, had it been a real cholera epidemic, few of the people living along Williamson Spring branch would have been spared from death. The abatement of the disease is attributable to the fact that the city is being put in the most thorough sanitary condition, and that the people have ceased to eat rank vegetables.

It was reported yesterday that several men had fallen on the streets and in public houses from cholera. An investigation disclosed the fact that they had fallen from the influence of John Barleycorn.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by one of our prominent physicians to a Louisville doctor yesterday, relative to the type of cholera existing in our midst:

We have a malignant form of cholera morbus in our city—a species of cholera equally as violent and uncontrollable as if imported from Asia. The disease made its appearance without any previous warning, in the old locality known as the Wilson Spring neighborhood, a hot-bed for all epidemics that reach Nashville. As yet it is not epidemic. Our city is in a good condition to diffuse the malaria, but it is mainly confined to the southern portion. Violent vomiting is generally its commencement, soon followed by copious liquid evacuations. In the first cases that appeared the matter thrown up contained bile, as also the first and second evacuations, but it soon changes to colorous rice watery discharge, and after two or three evacuations the patient collapses, and is urged rapidly to dissolution. In what we call the collapsed state it might be termed congestive state. There is not shrunken skin, the general blueness, nor the extremely emaciated form of the cholera subject of 1866. I have not witnessed in the present malignant form of cholera that cadaverous, that pinched-up appearance of an Asiatic cholera corpse. In almost all of the fatal cases of the 7th inst. the exciting cause of the same was traceable to a hearty meal of new (this year's) vegetables. In a meeting we compared notes, and almost every fatal case was traced back to imprudence of our new vegetables. Hence, I still hold out that we have a severe, malignant form of cholera-morbus in our midst. I will here state that, when the patient is reached in time the disease yields to medical treatment, at least most of the cases terminate favorably when taken in time, and the sequel of the present form of cholera promises quicker reaction and fewer relapses. I am confident that vegetable provisions this year are the cause of the early breaking out of the cholera. I certainly looked for it this year after the dispersion of the masses from the Vienna Exposition, but we have a very severe prelude here now. Our city to the day of the onset of this terrible scourge was extremely healthy (but excessively filthy). From late developments we may look for epidemic dysentery to follow the track of the present cholera. J. S.

It is reported that the negro man who was attacked at the corner of Summer and Cedar streets, Monday night, and taken to his home—Edgefield—by the police, died at that place yesterday. It will thus be seen that sixteen deaths will have occurred up to this morning.

From the Memphis Ledger, June 9.

There is no such a thing possible as stemming the popular impression outside of Memphis that we have cholera here to an alarming extent, and all we can do is to go along quietly, as we did last winter when small-pox reports were so incredibly multiplied, until the impression dies out of the public mind. Considerable sickness prevails, as everybody knows, but there is very little cholera, and even less cholera-morbus, and it is surprising how few deaths occur. Those taken sick generally send for a doctor at once, and, if violently ill, use some of the many excellent preparations made known through the press, and usually recover in three or four days. We could name a dozen such cases from personal knowledge, and only one or two which have proved fatal. It is safe to assert that the mortality of the city is less this spring and summer than it was last year at the same season. There is little excitement here, and cause for even less than has prevailed. The drug stores do a lively business selling cholera specifics and patents for bringing on slight headaches, and the doctors are sent for to cure the headaches on the slightest possible ailments which would not be noticed any other time of the year, merely because the people are overly careful and put their trust in drugs and doctors. People in the city know that nearly all fatal sickness has been among the colored folks and children.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 12.

The accounts of cholera in the cities and villages of Tennessee are somewhat "mixed." Private advices do not agree with those of the public prints, as the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, under date of Chattanooga, June 11, will show. The writer says:

The cholera has made its appearance in our midst. The city authorities and the physicians are trying to conceal it, but we had eighteen deaths last night. The Nashville papers report that twenty-two died of it Saturday, and thirty-one Sunday last; but Tom Kercheval has called the City Council together, and says it will be an epidemic unless sanitary measures are adopted immediately.

I saw a telegram this morning from a prominent citizen, which stated that twenty-six died last night after dark, near Wilson Spring, near Nashville, and over fifty in all yesterday.

Horrible, If True.

From the Austin (Tex.) Journal, June 2.

Between the 1st and 10th of May, 1873, a party consisting of, say half a dozen, more or less, visited a camp of workmen on the railroad (Texas Pacific) twenty miles north of Jefferson, in a state of intoxication, headed by a Mr. Porter, an old citizen of Cass County. Mr. Porter, the leader, commenced an attack on a negro man, who, the bystanding white man said to Mr. Porter, was a peaceable and unoffending man. The negro pushed Mr. Porter off and kept out of his way. At this Mr. Porter took great offense, but not considering himself sufficiently strong, went back home, recruited his party, and returned in a day or so, and found the duties of the negro as a laborer had caused him to change to a camp some miles distant on the railroad. Thither Mr. Porter and his increased force followed, finding the negro engaged at his labor. Porter assumed to be Sheriff, and the others of the party, subordinates, took the negro prisoner, bound him fast, opened his eyes and spit in them tobacco-juice, confined him fast to one of the horses, started off at a fast gait, compelling him to keep up or drag; ordered the negro to bow humbly to every white man they met on the road, and on the streets of a town through which they passed en route. Proceeding on their way to a spot sufficiently retired for their diabolical purposes, they confined the colored man between two small trees, so placing him that he could only move his head. Thus located, they deliberately proceeded to make a cross on his forehead by incision with a knife, and then scalped their victim. After thus inflicting on him all the torture of which they were capable, they retired a few paces and finished their barbarous work by shooting several loads of ammunition into his exposed and defenseless body. After thus cruelly accomplishing their work they threw the lifeless body into a stream of water convenient to the scene of action. Thus ended this bloody tragedy, committed in the open light of day, under a pretended cover of law, and in open defiance of the civil authorities. The perpetrators had not, at last accounts, been arrested. The above occurrences took place within thirty miles of the city of Jefferson, one of the largest cities of Texas, and a county settled some quarter of a century. It is stated that the perpetrators were composed of old citizens of the county of Cass, in which the transaction occurred.

—Potatoes are now put through a chemical process which converts them into an excellent imitation of meerschaum, out of which beautiful pipes can be carved.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Money is easy at 3@5, with the bulk of the business at 4, the closing rate.

The exports for the week are about $5,500,000.

Sterling was dull and steady at 109½ for sixty days, and 110¼ for sight.

Gold ruled steady at 116¾@117, closing at 117@117⅛. The market was somewhat excited by the return of Jay Gould, but no demonstration was made by his brokers. Loans flat to 5 per cent. Clearings, $53,000,000. The Treasury disbursements, $311,000.

Governments dull and steady.

State bonds rule every quiet.

The tone of the stock market was unmistakably bullish, and the anxiety of the shorts in Western Union and New York Central to cover has given those stocks a special activity. The rest of the market sympathized with the upward movement, but with less excitement. The loan market to-day showed much less demand than for several weeks. Western Union opened at 84¼, sold down to 83⅞, and steadily up to 86⅝, under continued purchases by the Vanderbilt interest, who are said to have a large part of the stock. New York Central was taken largely by the Vanderbilt brokers, and sold from 101⅛ up to 102⅛. Wabash rose from 66⅛ to 68, with a sharp borrowing demand from the shorts, who recently sold it at 65. The market closed strong and excited, the outside public having largely increased their holdings.

It is stated that an important conference of railroad magnates is now being held, the result of which is likely to be the formation of a trunk line from New York to the Western terminus of the Union Pacific Road, and eventually to San Francisco. It is believed that Horace F. Clark, now President of the Union Pacific and Lake Shore Roads, will be made President of the Northwestern, which will give the Vanderbilt family control of the trunk line across the continent.

The chief fluctuations otherwise than the above stated were in Pacific Mail, 39⅞@40½; Erie, 63⅞@64¾; Ohios, 38⅞@39¼; Lake Shore, 108⅞@109⅝; St. Paul, 50⅞@51¼; C., C. & I. C., 28⅞@29¼; Union Pacific, 27⅞@28⅝; Panama, 111@112; Harlem, 130½@131. The market closed strong at an advance of ⅛@2⅛ per cent for the day.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅛	Coupons '67	121⅛
5-20s of '62	116⅜	Coupons, '68	120⅛
Coupons, '64	116⅞	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	119	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	120	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79¼	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	15¼
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	71⅞
Western Union	86⅛	Wabash	67⅛
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells Fargo	82⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅛
Erie	64⅛	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	103
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	29⅛
Michigan Central	98	Illinois Central	111⅛
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific stocks	28
Northwestern	70	Union Pacific bonds	87
Northwestern pfd	83⅛	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	109⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	105⅜
N. J. Central	106	Hartford & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	51⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 12s 1d@12s 4d; club, 12s 5d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 55s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—12 m.—Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 41,000 quarters, 31,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Spring wheat, 11s@12s; white, 11s 11d@12s 1d; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Weather wet and favorable to crops. Receipts of corn for the last three days, 21,000 quarters, 16,000 being American.

LONDON, June 13—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞@92⅞; for account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 92⅞ ex. interest; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 49⅞.

Rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 7-16 below the bank rate.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes, 56f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 8¾c; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅛c; sales, 12,000 bales American, 5,000 bales, and speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Sales of the week, 84,000 bales; export, 11,000 bales; speculation, 16,000 bales; stock, 848,000 bales; American, 361,000 bales. Receipts, 81,000 bales; American, 36,000 bales; actual export, 7,000 bales; stock afloat, 610,000 bales; American, 213,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull: California white wheat, average quality, 11s 11d@12s 1d; club, 12s 4d; red spring, 11s @12s; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d. Pork, 64s. Beef, 82s. Cheese, 66s 6d. Cumberlands, 37s. Tallow, 41s 9d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—BEEVES—Thirty-three cars, or 560 head received, making 4,210 for four days, against 3,640 the same time last week. The demand was no better to-day than yesterday, but the very moderate offerings enabled sellers to clear out the yards without further concession, and the feeling at the close was a trifle firmer. 20 car-loads were Texans and Cherokee cattle. Common to choice sold at 10@11¾c, the poorest at 10c, and the best at 11¾c; medium to prime Illinois steers, 6¾@8¼ cwt, ranged at 11¼c to 12¼c. Sales include 10 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt, 10c; 3 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10c; 2 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10¼c; 2 cars Cherokee cattle, 5¾ cwt, 10@11c; 3 cars fine do, strong, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 7 cars Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 5 cars, 7¾ cwt. 11¾c; 1 car fat bulls, 1,450 lbs, 5¾c, live weights.

Dressed beef steady and firm at 8@9c for Texans, and 9@10½c for native.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Eight cars, or 1,500 head, arrived, making 10,800 for 4 days, against 13,350 last week. Sheep steady and a shade firmer, at 6@6¾c, with one car-load at 6¾c. Lambs were active at 10@13c. Sales include 1 car Ohio sheep, 94 lbs, at 6¾c; 2 cars, 88 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car, 81 lbs, at 5½c. Mutton doing a little better, with sales at 8@11c.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,400, making 16,200, against 19,840 same time last year. The arrivals were exclusively consigned to the slaughterers, and no sales were made on live weight. City dressed hogs are firmer, and further advanced a strong ¼c, closing at 6¾@7¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—There was a continued slow trade movement, except in men's wear for the fall trade, which was fairly active. Low priced cassimeres, Jeans and satinets are dull. Cotton goods are in light but steady request at unchanged prices. Augusta drills are jobbing at 12½c, and Laconia E brown sheetings at 11¼c. Demins are in fair request. The *Daily Bulletin* says, standard prints are quiet brisk. Black grenadines and mohair lustres are in demand. Shawls are dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—COTTON—In limited demand; middling upland, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active, but prices favor buyers; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@5.75; common to good extra, $6.30@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.60; white wheat extra, $7.60@9.50; Ohio extras, $6.60@9.60; St. Louis, $6.90@11.00. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet; Western, $3.30@3.40. Wheat lower, with moderate export inquiry; receipts, 93,000 bu; Northwestern spring, $1.47@1.48; No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.53; white Western, $1.75@1.80. Rye heavy; Western, 89c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 145,000 bu; mixed Western, 54@58c; old Western, 65c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 54,000 bu; new mixed Western, 40@44c; white, 45@49c; black, 40@42c.

EGGS—Quiet and weak; Western, 18@18½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee active; Rio, 17¼@20c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7¼@8¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady at 7¾@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¾@8¾c; refined, 19¼@19½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $16.62½; prime mess, $16.62½@18.00. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.25; extra, $12.00@13.90. Cut meats quiet and firm. Hams, 11¾@13c; shoulders, 8c. Middles steady; long clear, 8@8¼c; short clear, 8¼c. Lard weaker; Western steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak at 12@14c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93¼c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; amber Michigan, $1.51¼ spot; No. 2 red, $1.50½@1.51; No. 3 do, $1.37¼. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 42¼c, spot; 42½c for June; 43¼c for July; 44¼@45c for August; white, 49¼c; no grade, 36¼c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 34¼@35c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 1,000.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.84; No. 1, $1.73@1.74; amber, $1.56. Corn quiet at 42@44c. Oats dull and lower at 34¼c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 red at $1.55; No. 2 nominal at $1.45@1.46. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 16c; low middling, 17¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal higher, at $2.80. Corn steady at 57@58c. Oats better, at 44@46c.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

BRAN—Dull at $13.25@13.50.

BACON—Dull and nominal.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; spring extras, $6.00@6.75. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.23 spot; $1.21¼ June; $1.20¼ July. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 28c; rejected, 25c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 35c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley, dull and nominal; No. 2, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6¼c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 145,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 169,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $7.20@7.40. Wheat dull at $1.45. Corn dull and lower at 41@42c. Rye dull at 70c. Oats dull at 35@45c.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with slightly improved feeling. Pork, $16.25@16.50. Lard held steady; steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders in better demand at 6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear, 8¾@8¾c. Bacon shoulders and clear ribs in good demand; sales; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear dull at 9¾@9¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—No demand on account of the quarantine at Havana, 2,000 brls being reshipped to St. Louis. Corn easier; mixed, 59c; white, 60@62c. Oats, 45c.

BRAN—75@77c.

HAY—Quiet at $23.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $17.50. Bacon dull, at 9¼@9¾c. Hams, 13¼c. Lard, tierces, 8¾@9¼c; keg, 9¾@10¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses, no movement.

WHISKY—Dull at 92@95c.

COTTON—Firmer; sales, 3,100 bales; good ordinary, 15¼c; low middlings, 17¼c; middlings, 18¼; middling Orleans, 18¾c; receipts, 1,552; exports coastwise, 362; stock, 69,204; week's sales, 19,000; receipts, net, 4,497; gross, 6,014; exports—Great Britain, 9,673; coastwise, 3,452.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat neglected; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal at $1.42. Corn dull; 8,000 bu No. 2 sold Western on private terms; 2,000 do in lots at 46c. Oats held at 38c for small lots. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat, 10¼c; corn, 9¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 3 red winter offered at $1.42; No. 4 do, $1.35 in elevator, without buyers. Corn firm for sound; No. 2, 37¼@38c on track; 39c in elevator; 39¼c seller July. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32c on track; 32@32¼c in elevator; 32¼c seller July. Barley nominal. Rye dull and a shade lower; prime, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; standard mess, $16.75. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Lard very dull; manufacturing, 7¼c.

WHISKY—Dull and easier, at 89c.

CATTLE—Strong and in good demand; prime to choice native steers, 5@6c; fair, $4.25@5.40.

HOGS—Quiet; most sales at $4.10@4.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family, $5.25. Corn firm at 53c. Oats quiet at 45@47c, both sacks included.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $17.00. Bacon shoulders at 7¼c; clear rib at 9¼@9¾c; clear, 9¾c. Bulk-meats and lard unchanged.

WHISKY—90@91c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; red, $1.61@1.67; amber, $1.70@1.80. Rye steady at 85@86c. Corn in better demand; yellow, 58@60c; mixed Western, 58c. Oats more active; white, 51@52c; black and mixed, 48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼@13¾c; refined, 19¼@19¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; winter red Western, $1.55@1.60; red spring, $1.40@1.50. Corn steady; mixed Western, 63c. Oats very dull; mixed Western, 45c; white, 48c. Rye dull at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Western in fair demand; good to choice, 18@21c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.53@1.55. Corn quiet and steady at 55c. Oats quiet at 47c.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARD.

I am a traveling agent, to sell Show Cards in country towns. On my last trip I was the victim of a clique who reported me from town to town as an infidel, thief, gambler, &c. Now, sir, I am a single man, and stand alone in this country, working hard to assist a sick mother in Germany; but this persecution grinds me down. Bitter feelings creep into my soul, and I fear my mind is wandering, and my reason is too weak to overcome the pressure. To quiet my mind, I herewith beg every person who acts as a tool in the above clique, to state his grievances against me logically, and I will answer in the same coin. This I hope will give me relief. I do not fear open enemies, but am powerless against backbiters.
H. PFEIL, No. 7 West Randolph-st.,
Care of A. Stempel.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Brunswick having failed to fulfill certain conditions of a dissolution article between himself and J. M. Brunswick, that the notes given by J. M. Brunswick to Joseph Brunswick, conditional of his so fulfilling his contract will not be paid until said conditions are complied with. The public is hereby warned not to purchase or negotiate these notes.
CHICAGO, June 12, 1873. JOHN M. BRUNSWICK.

CHROMO.

NEW CHROMO,
ENTITLED
THE FRIENDS,

Given to each customer by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st., 138 Twenty-second-st. This is a fine picture of a kind-hearted boy feeding his household pets.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

ZOLOE!

The Great Spectacular Opera.
The Forthcoming Sensation.
First Performance on Monday next.
Sale of Reserved Seats Commences this Morning.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Afternoon and Night, by particular request, Tom Taylor's Elegant Comedy,

VICTIMS,

With its former Strong Cast, Gorgeous Mounting, and Beautiful Scenery, that was received with such favor at its production.
Monday, June 16, Benefit of JOHN DILLON.
In preparation, a new Comedy by Bronson Howard, author of "Saratoga," "Diamonds," &c. Tuesday, June 17, the beautiful 5 act Comedy, GAME OF LOVE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Fifth Week of the Star
THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION
Several new and special acts, and first night of the New Burlesque,
KENO AND LOTO,
Introducing the world-renowned
HARTINEY BALLET TROUPE.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,
Katie Putnam,
In the Original Dramatization of DICKENS' POPULAR STORY, the
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
LITTLE NELL / THE MARCHIONESS. } KATIE PUTNAM.
As played by her over 500 nights in all the principal cities of America. Introducing New and Brilliant Songs, Songs and Dances, and Banjo Solos.
Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
Moran & Manning's Minstrels.
A GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First time here of the great burlesque
The Great Jubilee.
A New First Part. New Acts. New Songs and Dances. EUGENE and UNSWORTH in New Acts. Billy Manning's Local Burlesque. OPEN ON SUNDAY. Everything New and Original. Don't fail to secure your seats. Box Office open from 9 until 5.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

REDUCED PRICES FOR
SUMMER SEASON!

We reduce prices of Straw Goods and Trimmed Hats to-day, for the Summer Season.
Just opened, more of those Elegant Imported Flowers.

WEBSTER'S,
241 WEST MADISON-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT AN ORGAN?

And what will an organ now be, without a copy of DITSON & CO'S new, delightful, complete collection of Reed Organ Music, called the

ORGAN AT HOME!

Every Organ needs it! The "Organ at Home! Best collection for Reed Organs! 200 not difficult pieces, so organized that no dull music is in them: the organ, smooth, legato style used, but as an organ at *Home* should be cheerful, light and staccato music is not excluded. At present The Organ in a home is often silent, for Home music is not provided for it. Here is home-like, easy, familiar, new music, at home in every nation, in fact all kinds by whom Everybody considers the best composers.

The publishers take pride and pleasure in presenting such a superior book to the public, and believe it worthy to be at home in every family.

Price, Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Full gilt, $4.00.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CINCINNATI, April 12, 1873.

THE BENNETT HOT AIR FURNACE CO.,

having removed all its branches to Cincinnati, Ohio, and its manufactory and warerooms from 13 and 15 West Fifth-st. to 683, 715 West Eighth-st., and having no authorized agents whatever in Illinois, except F. P. Heller and C. B. Chase, is prepared to receive orders from individuals and from the trade for Furnaces, Patent Room Heaters, Ventilating Columns, Laundry Heaters, and Heating Apparatus for Steam and Hot Water.

In our present location our facilities are greatly increased, and we are prepared, with extensive improvements, to meet the wants of the community in every particular. Address,

Bennett Hot Air Furnace Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.
The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
☞ For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

SUMMER RESORT.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
West Virginia,

Famous for their Alterative Waters and Fashionable Patronage, are Now Open.

They are 2,000 feet above tide water, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heat. Capacity for accommodating 2,000 persons. Charges, $3.50 per day, $21 per week, and $85 per month.

We are also proprietors of the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, 16 miles from the White, known for their Nervine Tonic Waters and bathing advantages.

White Sulphur Water kept here for the use of visitors without extra charge. $3 per day; $60 per month.

The route to these Springs from all points in the West will be to Cincinnati by rail; thence by first-class packet-boat to Huntington (160 miles), and thence by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the White Sulphur.

Pamphlet can be had for both watering places at this office, and also at the drug stores of Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, and Gale & Blocki, Chicago, Ill.

For tickets, apply to Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON OF 1873.
On the European Plan.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 25. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy, and newly-furnished. A new Restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steamboats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, etc., address CITY HOTEL, Providence, R. I.
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Prop.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........May 28
GLAMORGAN..........June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..........$80 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$32
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ALLAN LINE
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between
EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to, or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.
RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports..........$30.00 Currency.
Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, June 11.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, July 9.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK.
Algeria......June 18 | Abyssinia......June 14
Russia......June 25 | Batavia......June 21
Java......July 2 | Calabria......June 28
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $30.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Take notice, that the firm and copartnership heretofore existing between Ernst Grossman and Charles Lange is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Ernst Grossman will continue business at the old stand and pay all outstanding indebtedness of said firm.
ERNST GROSSMAN,
CHARLES LANGE.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Spring and Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jacconet, &c., in fine goods, at bottom prices.

WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., / "Arcade Court," Clark-st., south of Madison, } Chicago.
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line.	3:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 26 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 9:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:10 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:20 p. m.	§10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:35 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:00 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can go baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Victims." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Old Curiosity Shop." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination. Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, June 14, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The West Side, after July 1, is to have, by order of the Postmaster-General, a branch Post-Office.

Internal revenue receipts up to date are $78,000 in excess of the estimated receipts for the year ending June 30. The two weeks that still remain are expected to swell this surplus to about four and a half millions.

Washington crop reports presage that the cereal crop of 1873 will be the worst harvested since the War. The severity of last winter and the unpropitious spring have cut the wheat crop of the whole Lake region down fully one-half, and have injured all other farm produce more or less. Fruit will not suffer so much.

Illinois Central Railroad stock has fallen since April from 120 to 111⅛, which was the ruling price yesterday in New York. This decline the Wall street operators declare to be occasioned by the farmers' movement. There is a rumor that the stock of the road is to be increased by an addition of $5,000,000, making its total stock $35,000,000.

Henri Rochefort, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life on account of his complicity in the outrages of the Commune, and his publication of false news and attacks on the Government in his infamous *Mot d'Ordre*, has been ordered by the French Government to be transported to New Caledonia, a French penal colony in the South Pacific.

The new Spanish Ministry is in sympathy with the Federal Republican sentiment. Their policy has been announced in the Cortes to be in favor of the immediate separation of the country into Federal States. The army is to be reduced to order, the Carlists are to be promptly suppressed, and slavery is to be abolished. Among other embarrassments in the accomplishment of this programme is a deficit in the Treasury of 28,000,000 reals,—about $3,000,000 of our money.

A great hardship is suffered by those who seek Government positions under the present Civil-Service rules. They must travel to Washington at their own expense to be examined, and while waiting the result must maintain themselves at an outlay which they can ill afford, particularly if, as is the case with most of them, they are unsuccessful. To mitigate this evil, the new Civil-Service Advisory Board recommend that for purposes of examination and selection the country be divided into four districts, with an Examining Board in each.

Mr. Tracy has resigned the Presidency of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad on account of his health and his duties as President of the Rock Island, with which his interests are most closely connected. Horace F. Clark is believed in New York to have the prospect of the succession. Should he be chosen the President of the Northwestern, the Vanderbilt railway connections would practically be trans-continental. President Vanderbilt and his son-in-law, President Clark, would then control the New York Central, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Union Pacific.

The German Saloon-Keepers' Union have a fatal facility in adopting ill-considered resolutions, as was abundantly shown in their indiscreet and ineffectual assault on the Sunday law some time ago. Last night, they resolved to punish a prominent dry goods firm in this city who had "permitted" some of their clerks to serve as jurors in a prosecution against one of the saloon-keepers. The jury disagreed, and no conviction was had, but the saloon-keepers have resolved that, until Field, Leiter & Co. discharge the clerks who acted as jurors, all the Germans of the city should refuse to give them their custom.

The Comptroller of South Carolina, in his return to the writ to compel him to levy a tax to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the State, protests against the whole operation, claiming that the bonds upon which the petition is based were not lawfully hypothecated and sold, and that a large portion of them, amounting to $7,791,700, were issued without warrant of law, and he therefore asks that an investigation shall be had to determine what portion of the entire public debt of the State, which amounts to nearly $16,000,000, is valid. This is one of the numerous miseries brought upon the State by the carpet-baggers. It is unfortunate, however, that the loss, if there is any loss, through non-payment of interest on the $7,000,000 of fraudulent issue, will not fall upon the carpet-baggers themselves, but upon the holders in New York who bought up the bonds. The carpet-baggers have looked out for themselves.

The Chicago produce markets were dull yesterday, and breadstuffs were lower. Mess pork was quiet and a shade easier at $15.80@$15.85 cash, and $15.90 seller July. Lard was inactive and nominally easier at $8.40@8.45 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.45@8.50 seller July. Meats were inactive and unchanged at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 8½@8⅝c for short clear; and 9½@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, and ¼c lower at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was quiet and 2c lower, closing firm at $1.21⅞ seller the month, and $1.19⅞ seller July. Corn was quiet and ⅝@1c lower, closing at 34⅛c cash, and 36⅝c seller July. Oats were dull and ⅝c lower, closing at 27⅞c cash, and 28⅝c seller July. Rye was quiet and firm at 61½c. Barley was inactive and nominally lower, at 63@68c for poor to good No. 2. The hog trade was active, and prices advanced to $4.35@4.70, where they closed firm. Cattle were weak and a shade lower.

In an article on the recent election in this State to fill the vacancies on the Supreme Bench, the *Graphic*, of New York, makes the following statement: "Judge Lawrence has virtually decided that the railroads hold charters which empower them to charge what they please, and that neither the Legislature nor the people can help themselves." Judge Lawrence virtually and actually decided no such thing. The only case to which the *Graphic* could have referred was that of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The decision in that case was the unanimous opinion of the Court, consisting of seven Judges unsurpassed for learning and integrity by the same number of Judges anywhere in this country. Chief Justice Lawrence delivered the opinion in the case, and there were just two points to it, viz: 1. The State statute, under which the suit was brought, was invalid because it sought to make all railroad discrimination punishable whether just or unjust. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "the General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent *unjust* discrimination." The law failed, therefore, to comply with the Constitution, and the Court so decided. 2. The Court held that the forfeiture of franchise and property worth from ten to twelve millions of dollars, for the first offense of a railroad, was an excessive penalty in the contemplation of law, and could not be enforced. These were the only points in the decision. So far from having made the decision with which he is credited, Judge Lawrence showed that the people and the Legislature can always right the abuses which afflict them if they will go about it according to law. He was defeated in the election by a variety of arguments, the chief of which was that if he should be elected after the Princeton Convention had nominated another man, the Farmers' Movement would come to an end.

THE STOKES CASE.

The announcement that the New York Court of Appeals finally granted Stokes a new trial has occasioned very general surprise. The conduct and evidence in the case passed muster before the Supreme Court, and it was thought that there had been no technical flaws which would justify the Court of last resort in ordering a new trial. Two opinions were submitted, one by Justice Grover and the other by Justice Rapallo, both of which concurred in reversing the judgment of the Court below. There were three points on which this decision was based: 1. The Court below had admitted evidence showing that Fisk had made threats against Stokes' life where the purpose of the evidence was to prove that these threats had come to Stokes' ears, but it had excluded evidence of threats of which Stokes had had no information. The appellate Court held the exclusion to be an error, because the evidence of threats was material, not only in justification of Stokes, if he knew of them, but as calculated to throw additional light on the question whether or not Fisk had made an attempt to take Stokes' life. Threats on the part of Fisk would be equally important as evidence in this direction, whether Stokes knew of the threats or not. 2. Jennie Turner was a witness for the accused, and gave important evidence. In the cross-examination, the prosecution drew out testimony in regard to the witness' relations with her employers. Having drawn out this evidence, the prosecution was permitted to put a witness on the stand to prove that Jennie Turner's answers were untrue. This was held to be an error, as "the prosecution must abide by the evidence elicited from its cross-examination, instituted for the purpose of impairing the credibility of a witness. 3. The Court below charged that, "the fact of killing in this case being substantially conceded, it becomes the duty of the prisoner here to satisfy you that it was not murder, which the law would imply from the fact of the killing under the circumstances, in the absence of explanation that it was manslaughter in the third degree or justifiable homicide." The Court of Appeals held that this was throwing the burden of proof upon the accused, and therefore error. The statutory definition of murder in the first degree in New York renders intent as essential to the crime as the killing, and the intent, therefore, must be proved as well as the act of killing. These were the grounds on which a new trial was ordered.

It is possible that the Court of Appeals would have ordered a new trial on the single error found in the charge to the jury, but Judge Grover's opinion reversed the judgment of the Court below "for errors in rejecting competent evidence offered by the prisoner, and in receiving incompetent evidence against him." This is the usual cause for the reversal of judgments in criminal cases. The law of evidence in this country is so complicated and technical that a criminal trial never occurs which does not offer opportunities for exceptions to the ruling of the Judges; and it is rarely that some one or more of these exceptions concerning the improper admission or exclusion of evidence does not secure a reversal from the higher court, and an order for a new trial. There is need of a thorough revision and simplification of these rules of evidence. As they are now, they are constantly impeding the course of justice. If they shall multiply within the next few years as rapidly as they have increased within the past few years, it will become simply impossible to secure conviction in a murder trial, no matter how plain a case may be made out against the accused. The history of the Stokes case is an illustration of the danger. That this was a clear case of deliberate murder scarcely admits of a doubt. Yet legal technicalities have clogged the progress of this trial at every step. First came the effort to quash the indictment, which, after much wrangling, was sustained. Then a long and careful trial took place, in which legal acumen was employed to confuse the minds of the jurors, and the result was a disagreement. A second trial occurred, with the experience of the first on both sides and as excellent preparation as time, talent, and money could secure, and Stokes was convicted. The case was taken up to the Supreme Court, which, since the removal of Barnard and Cardozo, has had a good reputation for learning and honesty, and the Supreme Court could find no error on which to base a reversal. The case then went to the Court of Appeals, after having passed through all this array of legal learning, and here it was discovered that the law of evidence had not been strictly complied with. A third trial has been ordered at great expense to the public, and with increased probability that Stokes will escape punishment altogether.

The law of evidence is clumsy, redundant, and technical to the last degree. There is one work, "Greenleaf on Evidence," which makes three large volumes, and a shrewd criminal lawyer might find enough technicalities to make three volumes more, and confuse the most learned Judge and most intelligent jury that ever tried a case. This mass of confusion and complication is the outgrowth of precedents, established as safeguards for accused persons at a time when the penalties were grossly disproportionate to the offenses. While a man was subject to be hanged for stealing forty shillings, it was not unnatural that the Bench and the Bar should unite to hedge the prisoner in by all the technical objections that could be invented. Now that penalties are better proportioned to the nature of the crimes, and hanging is limited to the single act of deliberately taking human life, there is no reason why all the evidence *pro* and *con* should not be produced clearly, intelligently, and consecutively for the information of the jury. Under the present rules of evidence, the protection of the community is likely to be defeated in every criminal case that is brought into the courts. There is need for an introduction of some of the French directness into the criminal jurisprudence of this country. Under the French code, the President of the Court interrogates the prisoner with a view to ascertain as fully as possible his version of the alleged criminal act. Evidence is then taken on both sides, unhampered by technical objections, in a direct manner calculated to present every phase of the case clearly before the court. Some reform in this direction has already been inaugurated in this country. Every prisoner tried in a United States court is now permitted to give his own testimony. In Illinois the accused may testify, and so in several other States. But there is nowhere any obligation upon the prisoner to testify. The purpose of criminal trials ought to be to convict the guilty and acquit the innocent. This purpose has been frustrated by the technical rules that so frequently repress material evidence. There is a necessity for opening the gates wider and permitting all material evidence to flow in. Its importance and credibility are precisely what the jury should determine.

WHAT OUR CLOTH COSTS.

Friends of monopoly like to boast of the "marvelous progress of our manufactures under the benign influence of protection." Now, progress in cloth-making ought to give us either more or cheaper cloth, or both. But it appears that protection does not give us more cloth; that we actually make less cloth, import less, and wear less, than we did in 1860. In proportion to population, we make seven yards less, import six and a half yards less, and consume in all about fourteen yards less, than we did before this blessed system of protection began its "benign influence" aforesaid. We have made a great scarcity of cloth, and call that "progress."

Let us give thanks! Because, in proportion to population, we make less cloth by one-sixth, and wear less cloth by one-quarter, less us bless and praise the system of protection! The revivalist who said his flock was somewhat "backward in coming forward," should have studied this tariff; he would have commended it as peculiarly forward in getting backward.

It sounds like a rather ghastly joke to suggest that we may have gained in prices. But protection being a great blessing, inasmuch as it does not give us more, it certainly must give us cheaper cloth. Not from abroad, of course! It would be treason to American industry to get anything cheaper from abroad. Therefore, we pay duties equivalent 69 per cent on woolen cloth, from 85 to 113 per cent on flannel, from 65⅓ to 80 per cent on worsteds, and 53⅓ per cent on ready-made woolen clothing—carefully imposing the lowest duties on those articles which the richer people only would import. On about 8,000,000 yards of woolens and flannels imported in 1870, we paid duties of $4,429,370, or an average of 55 cents to the yard, and, as the import cost of the same goods averaged only 80⅞ cents a yard, the tax averaged 69 per cent. Importing 61,862,034 yards of worsted and mixed goods, we paid duties of $11,890,528; average duty, 19⅞ cents a yard; average import cost, 29⅞ cents a yard; so that the tax averaged 66 per cent. Clearly, instead of getting cheaper cloth, we added $16,319,898 in gold to the cost of all imported woolen or worsted cloth, beside the increased importing charges which such duties necessitate. Importers are not yet benevolent enough to charge us nothing for it if we require them to use one-half more capital in moving the same quantity of goods.

Evidently, it must be the cloth of domestic make which has grown cheaper, if any. And yet, if domestic products have grown cheaper, while 66 to 69 per cent in gold has been added to the cost of foreign products, one hardly sees how we continue to import 70,000,000 yards of woolen and worsted goods!

Some years ago, Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, presented some facts showing that there had been a great increase in the cost of certain woolen goods of domestic make. Of course, monopolists informed us at once that he had been "bribed by British gold," picked out and published prices of other articles which had not increased in cost, and abused him shamelessly. To test the truth of these contradictory assertions, let us refer to the census of 1870, taken, compiled, and published by officials of the Government now controlled by the protectionists. This census informs us that the value of products of woolen and worsted manufactures in 1870 was $177,495,000, but, in 1860, the value of such products was $65,595,000. But the census also informs us that the quantity of woolen, mixed, and worsted cloth produced was 246,424,572 yards in 1870, and only 147,647,862 yards in 1860. The increase in quantity of products was, therefore, 66 per cent, so that, had the prices of 1860 continued, the value of the goods actually produced in 1870 would have been $108,887,000, instead of the value reported, $177,495,000. The difference, 63 per cent of the entire value of the increased quantity of products, had the prices of 1860 remained unchanged, represents the actual increase of prices since 1860. We are paying $68,608,000 more than we should do at the prices of 1860 for the articles actually produced by these branches of manufacture.

It is now in order for some monopolist who has grown rich by robbing the American farmers and laborers in the name of protection to move to suppress the census and all other sources of truthful information, as the office of Mr. Wells was abolished, on the ground that any man who shows this people how they are robbed must have been bribed by British gold! It may be slightly inconvenient to make such a charge against so many Government officers, scattered all over the country, the majority of whom are themselves protectionists. But it must be done, or the people will learn, from official authority, that they have been robbed of sixty-eight millions in the cost of their woolen and worsted cloths alone, which has been increased 63 per cent since the census of 1860 was taken. If this ugly and disloyal fact is not suppressed we shall have nothing to boast of—neither more clothing, nor cheaper clothing. In other countries, invention, science, and improvement in skill of manufacture have brought cheaper clothing to consumers, so that tables of prices show that goods cost somewhat less than they did thirteen years ago. To admit that the protected people of this country have not only been deprived of all share in the world's progress in skill and science, but that they have, in addition to this loss, a peculiar progress of their own, which consists in paying for the same quantity of products 63 per cent, or $68,000,000 more than we did thirteen years ago—this, surely, is intolerable! We had better suppress the census at once!

Nobody will be astonished to learn that our cotton cloth costs more than it did in 1860; but, the cotton supply of Great Britain being dependent upon our production, it is a little difficult to see why we should have increased the cost of cotton goods more than that country. For have we not a blessed system of protection to help us? Still, the value of products of the cotton manufacture increased from $115,681,774 to $177,489,739, although we produced less cotton cloth by 84,658,112 yards, and used less cotton by 24,400,000 pounds (according to the census). If we make 7½ per cent less cloth, and yet pay 54 per cent more for it, there must be a difference of over 60 per cent here, also, between the prices of 1860 and 1870. As for the silk goods, we pay a duty of 60 per cent on those imported, and manufacture not enough to affect the market. Nor do we make any linens, upon which the duty is from 30 to 40 per cent. The following statement, therefore, shows the quantity in yards and thousandths of a yard *per capita* of each kind of cloth manufactured and imported, with the average increase since 1860 in the price of each, except that the full duties upon qualities now most imported are given, whereas in 1860 there were exacted revenue duties of 19 to 24 per cent on cotton, 24 per cent on wool, 15 per cent on flax, and 20 per cent on silk, so that the increase of price of cloths imported caused by higher duties equals the difference between those duties then enforced, and those now enforced and given below:

	MANUFACTURED. 1860.	MANUFACTURED. 1870.	Inc. Price.	IMPORTED. 1860.	IMPORTED. 1870.	Duties.
Cotton	36.533	27.583	61	7.215	1.695	50
Woolen	3.971	4.979	63	.413	.207	69
Worsted	.723	1.438		2.137	1.591	66
Linen	....	....	..	2.067	2.258	35
Silk	....	.026	60	.857	.405	60
	41.227	34.026	61	12.689	6.156	56

On some articles of each class we pay far more, and on others much less, than the increase stated, but the census reports prove that the average increase of price of all goods manufactured is 61 per cent. Our marvelous progress, therefore, consists, first, in a loss of more than one-sixth in the whole quantity manufactured, and just one quarter in the whole quantity of cloth issued by us; and, second, in an increase of 61 per cent in the cost of the whole quantity of domestic make. Clearly, these census reports ought to be suppressed at once. To be robbed in this way, and then to be told of it, is shameful!

SENATOR MITCHELL.

The new Senator from Oregon, John Hipple Mitchell or John Mitchell Hipple, as the case may be, for he has enjoyed both these names, is evidently destined to find his seat full of thorns. The charges made against him are so grave in character that they cannot be ignored. If they should prove to be true, public opinion alone may force him to resign. Should it not do so, and should it turn out that the Senate cannot take cognizance of purely social misdeeds upon the part of one of its members, still the prejudice against him will be so strong that he will prefer resignation to social and political reproach. The substance of the charges made against him is, that he is passing under an assumed name, his real name being John Hipple. It is furthermore said that about six years ago he abandoned his wife and family and fled from Pennsylvania, where they were then residing. This charge is substantiated by his first wife, who has lately made a statement to this effect in one of the Pittsburgh papers, and has added that she was first seduced by him, and that, since his desertion of her, he has managed to get her children away from her. He married his second wife in 1862, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Oregon, although the first one, Mrs. Hipple, was not divorced, as is alleged, until 1867. If this statement should prove true, there is also a question of bigamy. In addition to these facts, Judge Thompson, his late law-partner, who was one of the Grant Electors at the last election, states that, when Mitchell or Hipple left Pennsylvania, he was at Pittsburgh on business, and had funds in his possession belonging to the firm, which he used for the purpose of paying his expenses to Oregon, although he afterwards forwarded to his partner title-deeds to property which he deemed sufficient to cover the amount, and fully discharged all his indebtedness. This is the substance of the charges against him which he will be obliged to face. In justice to him, it should be stated that he denies the material part of the charges against him, and it is stated that he is going to Pennsylvania, where the story of his early life is known, to make a thorough and public investigation, and to bring forward old citizens who can substantiate his assertions that he was justified in leaving his family as he did. At present, however, the burden of testimony is against him, and circumstances seem to confirm the statements of his first wife and numerous other parties, who are in a position to know the facts. As far as the Senate of the United States is concerned, even if it had the authority to investigate his case, it may be doubted whether, in the light of recent events, any official action would be taken in the premises. At the same time, should the charges against him be proved to be correct, the force of popular opinion would prevent him from retaining his seat, and compel his resignation.

In this emergency, an interesting political question has already arisen, for the Oregon politicians have taken it for granted that the charges are true, and that the seat will be vacated, and consequently are speculating on the succession. Should it result as they expect, Oregon will have a Democratic Senator. Mitchell, or Hipple, was elected as a Republican, and took his seat last March, so that he has the full term of six years before him. The Oregon Legislature does not meet again for two years, and until that time his place would be filled by an appointee of Gov. Grover, who is a Democrat, and consequently would appoint a Democrat, who would hold his seat until the Legislature could regularly elect some one. Nesmith, formerly Senator from Oregon, is a candidate for the place; but it is said by the knowing ones that Grover himself has Senatorial aspirations, and will not appoint any one who will not step aside when the time comes and make room for him, Grover basing his own hopes of success upon the probabilities of having an anti-Administration Legislature two years from now. The eagerness with which the Oregon politicians are laying their plans to fill the anticipated vacancy would seem to indicate that they give credit to the charges against Mitchell, and look forward to his resignation as a matter of course. As the case stands at present, circumstances do not seem to warrant their action, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he can succeed in clearing away the cloud which now rests upon his character. There has been scandal and corruption enough already developed in the Senate, without adding anything more to it.

The following order, issued at Yokohama and published in the *Japan Gazette*, is worthy of preservation as a political curiosity of the present day:

SHIMANE KEN.—It has been usual in this province for farmers and others to make presents on certain occasions as bribes. This is so utterly opposed to civilized ideas, that it is most strictly forbidden for the future. GONNEI KAMIYAMA,
23d March, 1873. Shimane Ken.

It is very evident from this that America is not gaining the influence over the Japanese to the extent which has been popularly believed. If this were the case, we would scarcely find an official condemnation of the practice of giving and taking presents coming from Japan. The failure to secure the introduction of our idea of political virtue in Japan can scarcely be for the lack of trying. According to late advices, Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister at Washington, is suspected at home to have become infected with the ruling passion of American political circles; Mr. De Long, the American Minister to Japan, who has just been recalled, has not escaped insinuations concerning his official weakness; and now Mr. Bingham, of Credit Mobilier and salary-grab affiliation, has been sent to represent our peculiar institutions in Japan. In spite of all this, presents to officials are regarded at Yokohama as "utterly opposed to civilized ideas." It is evident that the American notion of official integrity has made but slow progress among the Japanese, who may be heartily congratulated on a better appreciation of "civilized ideas" than any that obtains in the political circles of America.

The Kansas confiscation case, to which reference was made in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, has been decided according to the report of the Master in Chancery. Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, has issued a decree ordering the various parties who had "gobbled" the proceeds from the sale of the confiscated property to disgorge. The Court finds that there was a conspiracy to defraud the Government. Among the parties to this conspiracy were Gov. Osborne, who received $8,000, James McDowell, whose share seems to have been $12,000, and C. J. Hanks, who is credited with $4,000. These parties are ordered to pay back the money fraudulently held by them, with interest from 1866 at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. James McDowell was formerly United States Marshal. So was Osborne, now Governor and son-in-law of Judge Delahay, the Judge of the United States District Court of Kansas, in which Brown, the former owner of the confiscated property, endeavored in vain to secure a hearing. Brown says that he was "ordered out" of Judge Delahay's court.

A memorial signed by 11,500 women (9,000 of England and Ireland, and 2,500 of Scotland) has been addressed to Mr. Disraeli on the subject of the Women's Disabilities bill, which was recently defeated for the fourth or fifth time in the English Parliament. In his reply, Mr. Disraeli says that he hopes Parliament will soon abolish the anomaly that the Parliamentary franchise attached to a household or property qualification, when possessed by a woman, should not be exercised, though in all matters of local government, when similarly qualified, she enjoys this right. The memorial was signed by Miss Florence Nightingale, Miss Martineau, Miss Cobbe, Lady Anna Gore Langton, and many other distinguished ladies.

An official paper, read recently before the London Society of Arts, presented the remarkable statement that, in 1871, no less than 18,078 people were killed in India by tigers, cobras, and other wild and venomous animals,—a mortality far in excess of that caused by the East Indian wars in any year. Another remarkable feature brought out by the paper is the fact that the number is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the improvements in fire-arms and the increase of hunters who make tiger-killing a business. Unlike most other animals, the nearer civilization approaches them the fiercer they become, and the less disposed to quit their haunts.

It now appears that, after all the congratulations we extended to Mons. and Madame Loyson upon their May Hyacinthe, the report was an incorrect one, and that the little Hyacinthe did not appear. Pere Hyacinthe therefore does not have to walk the floor nights, and is not interrupted in his devotions by squalls of any sort. While we regret, in common with his numerous friends and admirers, to have to recall our congratulations, and to extend to him in place of them the cold comfort of patience until the Hyacinthe season comes round again, his friends in this country will be glad to know that his work in Geneva is crowned with success. An English letter-writer states that his Wednesday evening lectures are attended by audiences which number over 3,000 people. Already 1,300 people in that city have given in their adhesion to the new principles and the number bids fair to largely increase. This writer says: "No one can enter except by a ticket, and 3,000 are gratuitously distributed weekly to those who give their word of honor that they are Catholics, while 500 are given to Protestants. It is said that some have been sold for 80 francs or 40 francs each, but English residents tell me they have been unable to procure any for love or money."

Expiation.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.—Isham B. O'Neil was executed in the yard of the jail to-day for the murder of James Little. He died protesting his innocence, and without a struggle.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The vote for Supreme Judge in the Second District of Illinois, June 2, was:

John Schofield, of Clark County..........16,607
Arius N. Kingsbury, of Montgomery..........10,930
Scattering votes..........214

Mr. Schofield was the nominee of the Lawyers (May 7) and of the Farmers (May 23), and it was expected he would go over the course alone; but Mr. Kingsbury was brought out at the last moment, by the Farmers of the western portion of the District, upon the alleged discovery that Schofield's election would be claimed as a defeat of the proposition to reverse the Supreme Court. Mr. Kingsbury's candidacy appears to have been unknown—at least he got no votes—in the eastern part of the District, which embraces nineteen counties and extends across the State.

—The vote in the Fifth District was:

Alfred M. Craig, of Knoxville..........15,170
Charles B. Lawrence, of Galesburg..........12,362
Scattering votes..........367

Total vote, 27,899. For President, last year, 52,268, viz.: Grant, 32,066; Greeley, 20,202.

—The Yorkville (Ill.) *Record* says: "The farmers *are* the Republican party; they can purify it of all dross." True, oh, *Record!* but the "dross" claims to be the Republican party, and the farmers are disposed to see just how much that "dross" weighs. In Iowa the "dross" holds a State Convention June 25; the farmers, Aug. 13; and in October it will be found whether the "dross" or the farmers have that old accustomed 60,000 majority. But what if the farmers shall have more than 60,000!

—In Iowa, this week, a Judge decided that cities or towns may build bridges, and make their respective counties pay for them,—something the people of that State did not know before. Another singular judicial decision has been made in Indiana. The Laporte *Argus* says:

Some step should be taken to get a decision from the Supreme Court on the recent ruling of Judge Stanfield in relation to the legality of naturalization papers. If Judge Stanfield's position is correct, probably not less than one-half the foreigners of this county have the right to vote, and the same is true in almost every county in the State. It is of the highest importance, then, that this ruling be either sustained or reversed by the Supreme Court. Unlimited litigation and hardship may grow out of the matter as it now stands, for scores and hundreds of foreigners who have been voting for twenty years are declared illegal voters, and a continuation of their use of the ballot may lead to disastrous complications.

—All the Administration newspapers in Iowa have been instructed to pronounce the Farmers' Movement a failure, and to lament it with tears. The failure is in not making use of the machinery of the Republican party and purifying it.

—The Massachusetts Legislature voted an increase of salaries, making "a raise all around," and adjourned, Wednesday. This was Butler's Legislature; and Butler is to be next Governor. This, also, is the Legislature that with righteous indignation denounced Charles Sumner.

—Nelson Dingley, Jr., editor of the Lewiston *Journal*, has, it is now said, all the "points" for next Governor of Maine, or rather for the nomination at Bangor by the party of power, next week.

—Gov. Dix, of New York, is studying what to do with nearly 300 bills left in his hands by the late Legislature, and which he may put into effect at any time before the end of the year. The "Supply bill," appropriating over $4,000,000, has not yet been passed by the Clerks and the Speaker, and rumor says it is being pretty liberally tampered with. What was the use of the Legislature pretending to pass it?

—New York legislators are vowing vengeance on the corporations which have gone back on them in the matter of pay. It is the practice of the principal lobbyman of a corporation to hire a given number of members of both Houses of the Legislature for the session's work at a given price. This price is regarded as pay for votes on all subjects, but was not "honorably" forthcoming to the members of the New York Legislature, who are now vowing vengeance on those who cheated them. What ought the people to do with those who cheated them?—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—Gen. Butler expects to be the next Governor of Massachusetts, and has taken the easiest road to that office by preparing to capture the Republican nomination. Everything seems to favor him. He has either disposed of all his rivals or secured their favor. *He has unlimited control of the Federal patronage*, and the opposition to him at the primaries will be as nothing before his well-trained henchmen. The chances, too, are that Butler, after being nominated, will be elected. There will be nobody to lead a bolt, and, if there were, the intelligent but intolerant people of Massachusetts would prefer the regular nominee to a Democrat or an independent. This is not a pleasant picture to think of, for Gen. Butler is an ugly man, morally and physically; but if Massachusetts is content with it, the country at large will be satisfied.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—We will not assume to predict the future, but we can assure all whom it may concern that Massachusetts is not prostrate at the feet of Gen. Butler.—*Worcester Spy.*

—Gen. G. W. Morgan was talked of in connection with the nomination for Governor of Ohio. We are now informed on good authority that under no circumstances will his name be before the Convention.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The most egregious humbug and imposition of the day is a party of Senatorial bummers, under the lead of a Minnesota-Credit-Mobilier corruptionist named Windom, who are examining the cheap transportation question, and who style themselves the "Senate Committee on Transportation." When such men seize the banner of transportation reform and cheap transportation, a cheat and a failure may certainly be expected.—*Milwaukee News.*

—Another result of the popular outcry against railroads has already been experienced, and is destined to be more keenly felt. This is the paralysis that has come over all new enterprises. If the hostile attitude of the farming community has produced such adverse results, what are we to expect from stringent laws and the drift of judicial opinion? . . . . The question therefore recurs whether the rebound from corporate arrogance and oppression to utter helplessness in the hands of the courts and the law, has not been too great, and that, in seeking to correct railroad abuses, there is not danger of stifling further developments, and of aggravating, instead of alleviating, the condition of the Western farmer?—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette—organ.*

—At no time have we ever known such a widespread resolution among our farmer population to help themselves through public action as now. Acting on the aphorism, "Heaven will help those who help themselves," they propose to see what will come of it. The general prevalence of this idea has produced a state of excitement. New hopes are entertained, new ambitions,—some good, some bad,—are born into life, new possibilities are beginning to appear, and new desires take the place of the old discouragements wherewith the past has been hedged about. It is not unnatural, therefore, that this class of our population as a whole, now thoroughly awakened to their grievances and anxious for their redress, should make haste with dangerous speed; and it will surprise no one that many mistakes will be made, nor that some of them will bring no inconsiderable mischief.—*Waterloo (Iowa) Courier.*

—The Livingston County platform covers the whole ground, and if generally adopted by the farmers, and is made the basis of their action, will secure the co-operation of nearly all people in the West. True, it is not what the politicians want, and not a few of the party organs will cry out against it, "as dragging politics into the farmers' movement." But if the farmers "mean business," if they expect to accomplish any reform which will prove of lasting benefit to themselves, they must ignore all political parties, go on with their work, turn neither to the right or to the left to seek or avoid a conflict with political dogmas, but march steadily on in the great work of reform, with a power and persistence which will overthrow, and remove all obstacles.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—All these spontaneous declarations of the honest tillers of the soil are only the unmistakable indications of the bursting forth of that natural opposition which has been so long nursed by the people against protected monopolies. Free trade is the great law of nature, it is akin to the free breezes that sweep the great prairies of the West, and the tillers of the soil are determined to receive the benefit of the one as well as the other.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—We believe that every interest in this country has a right to organize for its own protection. The railroad corporations have been doing it for years, and in many instances their regulations have been oppressive to the producing interests of the country.—*Canton (Ill.) Register.*

—From various points in this State we learn that the Farmers' Granges are being organized.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Three Farmers' Granges have just been established in Montgomery County, Pa.

—The Grange movement appears to be spreading still among the farmers of the Northwest. If the leaders do not get all they want, they will still make the influences of the organizations felt. The politicians will, no doubt, be ready with their new line of policy before the fall elections.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—*Farmer* Aaron Brown notifies the public that Gov. Carpenter will speak in spite of the County Grangers refusing to accept the invitation extended to him by the Capital Grange. Where was Farmer Isaac Brandt, that he did not sign this notice?—*Des Moines Leader.*

—Brothers, it looks to me that this gentleman [Ignatius Donnelly] is a fisherman. He has got his fishing smack fully equipped, and, as he supposes in good running order, with any amount of trolling lines and spoon-hooks, and a political fly on each hook.—*A Minnesota Farmer.*

—That facetious Congressman Packard has discovered that his Butler-and-water letter, offering to deposit $12 to the credit of his Hoosier constituents as they felt so grouty about the salary grab, was not such a choice piece of humor after all. His organ now explains that he wrote it "in a sportive mood," and that it was never intended for the public eye. Jasper should have remembered that

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it.

The average constituent is, just at present, in an unusually serious frame of mind.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Wm. A. Smith, Republican member of Congress-elect in the Fourth (Raleigh) District, North Carolina, has published a letter in which he favors the absolute repudiation of the State debt. North Carolina was carried by the Republicans in 1872, and has been under their rule eight years—and this is the result: The debt of the State is over $31,000,000, about $9,000,000 of which is old, the remainder having been added by the Republicans. The subject of paying it was brought before the last two Legislatures, but they neglected to make any provision for the interest, and now it is proposed to make the shortest possible settlement of the question by repudiating the debt.

PERSONAL.

Col. S. T. Busey, Urbana, is at the Gardner.

S. B. Holabird, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

Hon. S. H. Crow, Cleveland, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. J. C. Camahan, of Pittsburgh, is at the West Side Briggs.

Hon. P. L. Overacre, of Wisconsin, is at the West Side Briggs.

Hon. Calvin M. Frew, of Ford County, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. A. B. Harris, United States Senator, Louisiana, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge A. L. Virdin, of Virdin, Ill., is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Col. L. O. Gilman, United States Deputy Marshal, Belvidere, Ill., is at the Ogden House.

Alexander P. Mann, a prominent lumberman of Muskegon, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Frank Hitchcock, Sheriff of Peoria County, and William Kellogg, of Peoria, are at the Ogden House.

F. H. Haskill, foreman in Woodman's bakery, having gone west for his health, the employes, as a token of respect, presented him with a well-filled purse when he bid them good-bye.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: Charles Garness, Philadelphia; George S. Tery, New York; S. W. French and wife, Watertown, Mass.; George Nelson and wife, Utah; C. F. White, London, Eng.; William B. Wait and wife, Little Rock; E. C. Remer, Cleveland.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: T. J. Hartley, London; Theodore Stern, New York; N. E. Scott, St. Louis; H. P. Chamberlin, Cleveland; George D. Smith, Salt Lake City; C. E. Parmelee, Kansas; C. B. Lawrence, Galesburg; William Harnes, Dayton; W. H. Winter and wife, Princeton.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: F. L. Buckingham, New Haven; J. Van Horn, Louisville; Edward Betts, Wilmington, Del.; S. Andrews, New York; F. C. Weir, Cincinnati; W. H. Haskill, Providence; C. Gould, Boston; H. D. Van Rensellaer, Detroit; M. A. Wray, Titusville, Pa.; A. V. Denholm, Montreal; Charles Paxon, Philadelphia; A. G. Foster and wife, New Orleans.

The following gentlemen are at the West Side Briggs House: John G. Lennow, Louisville, Ky.; J. Huntting, New York; H. H. Ford, Ashland, Ohio; W. S. Ocho, Davenport; P. M. Kane, Kingston; Theo. Dean, Taunton, Mass.; W. B. Coffin, Kan.; P. Bruinsdale, Bridgeport, Ct.; John A. Ely, Philadelphia; Edw. Page, Lawrence, Mass.; M. L. Harting, Texas; and J. Brentano, Cincinnati.

Wilkie Collins will come over and lecture us in the fall.

The wife and daughter of John C. Fremont are at Saratoga.

Mrs. Walworth will discontinue her school at Saratoga for the present.

Mr. Gilmore is reported to be not over well pleased with the results of the Chicago Jubilee.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Kate Field has been invited by Sir Charles and Lady Dilke to be their guest during the fashionable season in London.

John Swift, who was several times Mayor of Philadelphia between the years 1832 and 1849, and subsequently many years as Alderman, died, last Monday night, aged 83.

President Grant had a bad scare last evening; one of his bullest pups was sick at the stomach. The consultation disclosed the fact that his meat had not been cut fine enough.—*Long Branch Court Journal.*

Prof. Plantamour, who prophesied that the world was to be burned up a few months ago, is now in Paris. He desires to read a paper before the Academy to prove that we shall all be frozen to death about 2011.

John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has accepted the attorneyship of the Atchison, Topeka & Kansas Railroad, in connection with the position of Superintendent of the Land Department, and will make his residence at Topeka.

Thomas B. Butler, the late Chief Justice of Connecticut, was elected to Congress (a Whig) in 1849, elected to Superior Court in 1855, to the Supreme Court in 1861, and became Chief Justice in 1870. He resigned only a few weeks ago, and died June 8.

The New Hampshire Legislature has elected the Republican nominees, viz: Secretary of State, B. F. Prescott, of Concord; State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene; Commissary General, Charles F. Montgomery, of Strafford; State Printer, Edward A. Jenks, of Concord.

The Ohio editor who said that Kellogg's genius shines with equal brightness in conquering the Louisiana rebels or singing in opera, has started on a deadhead railroad excursion with the North Carolina editor who demands that Jeff Davis shall receive a full and complete amnesty as an equivalent for his services in whipping the Modocs.

Lizzie and Lydia Taylor, five years ago entered the office of the Charlotte *Republican* as compositors. They afterwards went into the Battle Creek *Journal* office, and since that time they have earned from $8 to $20 per week. From their earnings they have supported their mother; as housekeepers they have lived well, bought a piano, taken music lessons, gave $100 toward the building of the Baptist Church at Battle Creek, and have saved $1,200. They are unmarried.

Referring to a rather questionable performance of John A. Bingham's in the House, the Washington *Capital* says: "The defense offered by Mr. Bingham's friends for this outrage was, that the Chairman was so under the influence of liquor that he did not understand the case, nor appreciate the full results of his conduct. We accept this, and add our testimony in evidence of a melancholy fact. We have one agent in Japan, Mr. Peshine Smith, who is making the American name a by-word, and we shall shortly have a Minister who can be carted daily or nightly from a Japanese gutter to an American legation."

A California Boy.

From the San Francisco Figaro.

There is a boy in one of our schools who wears a green velvet suit which is broken out with bell-buttons. There is a great change in the boy since he commenced to go to school several months ago. He was then but a trifle better than an untutored savage, although we frankly confess that we don't know what an untutored savage is. His first experience in school was a spelling-lesson. While the class was going through the exercise, he sat on the platform near the teacher, and locked his hands across his knees, and watched the class very intently. The first was Ransom. "By gracious!" said he, drawing his teeth hard. The teacher gave him a reproving look, and went on: Multiply. "Thunder and lightning! what a word!" he cried in a storm of delight. Again the teacher nailed him with a look, and proceeded: Osculation. At this he just raised himself up to his feet and shrieked out in a perfect frenzy of ecstacy, "By godeys, gentlemen, just shove your teeth into that!" This broke up the lesson.

PROSCRIPTION.

Stormy Meeting of the "German Saloon-Keepers' Union."

Three Employes of Field, Leiter & Co., Vote as Jurors to Convict a Saloon-Keeper.

The Firm Denounced Therefor, and German Families Warned Not to Patronize the Firm.

A. C. Hesing an Applicant for Membership in the Union.

The ninth regular meeting of the "German Saloon-Keepers' Union" was held yesterday afternoon, at the hall of the "Schweizer Maennerchor" on Clark street, Mr. Peter Mueller in the Chair, Mr. Henry Metz acting as Secretary.

The Committee on Applications for Membership reported a list of applicants, among whom Mr. A. C. Hesing, of the *Staats-Zeitung*. Mr. Zenischeck, of the Committee on Law-Suits, reported that in the case against a saloon-keeper named Matthews the jury could not agree. The case had been tried a few days ago, before Justice Scully, and although the jurymen from Field, Leiter & Co.'s tried their best to convict the defendant, yet there were some at least independent men in the jury to prevent the disgrace of a conviction.

After some other committees had reported upon business of minor importance, Mr. Zenischeck took the floor and made quite a long speech, in which he denounced the *Freie Presse* and the action of Field Leiter & Co. towards the saloon-keepers. To understand Mr. Zenischek's allusions, it is necessary for the reader to know that an article appeared last Thursday, in the *Staats-Zeitung*, in which it was stated that Field Leiter & Co. not only permitted nine of their employes to act as jurors in the Matthews case, but that they also instructed them to vote for a conviction of the saloon-keeper. The *Freie Presse*, in vindication of the maligned firm, published, the same afternoon, an interview of one of its reporters with Messrs. Field and Leiter, in which it was given as the declaration of those gentlemen, that nine of their employes were not on the jury, only three, and that they did not presume to instruct them how to perform their duties as jurors. Besides this interview the *Freie Presse* also denounced the assault of the *Staats-Zeitung* on Field, Leiter & Co. on the ground that such a warfare was dishonorable, and would certainly tend to injure the Reform Movement in the eyes of all respectable men.

In regard to this controversy Mr. Zenischeck said that he supposed every one of the members present had read the above mentioned article of the *Freie Presse*. It was he who informed the *Staats-Zeitung* of Field, Leiter & Co. and "their jury," as he termed it. He knew positively that the jury was to be packed by Field, Leiter & Co., with nine of their employes, but only four of them were admitted to the jury box. After the examination of witnesses the City Attorney gave his opinion, that the jury would have to discharge the defendant if they relied upon the testimony presented, and if they did not discharge him, they would have to impose the lightest fine allowed by the ordinance. After two hours' deliberation the jury requested to see Justice Scully, and told him that they could not agree. Four of the jurymen said that a majority of them had agreed upon fining the "d— Dutchman" to the full extent of the law, and to recommend the revocation of his license. The speaker was sorry that the *Freie Presse* had published that mean assault on the *Staats-Zeitung*, which had shown that it put full reliance in the statements of the saloon-keepers, and had printed the information conveyed by him. Now the people knew that Field, Leiter & Co., who derived so many advantages from the Germans, could spare nine of their employes to convict one German. The action of the *Freie Press* indicated a hateful disposition. In the outset of the movement he was rejoiced to find the three German dailies united. Now the *Freie Presse* disturbed the harmony. He would, therefore, move a vote of thanks to the *Staats-Zeitung* and to the *Union*.

Mr. Zenischek's closing remarks were a continued denunciation of the *Freie Presse* for its vindication of Capt. Lull, who was bitterly attacked by the *Staats-Zeitung* for alleged lack of courtesy towards Frank Schwuchow, a saloon-keeper, arrested in Lull's district for selling liquor without license, his license having been revoked by the Mayor.

Mr Louis Schwuchow, proprietor of the beer saloon under the Globe Theatre, was the next speaker. He supported what the preceding speaker had said.

Mr. Schmidt read a card signed signed "A Saloon-keeper of the North Side," praising the *Freie Press* for an article in which that paper had lectured the Brewers' Conventions for demanding more rights than the manufacturers of other alcoholic beverages, and advised them not to fight for beer but for the principle of personal and social liberty. He said that either the person who had written the card, or the editor of the paper who gave it publication, must be a jackass. It appeared from the publication of that card that the *Freie Presse* lied when it pledged its support to the movement.

Mr. Mathien said the brewers supported the interests of the saloon-keepers, and should not be attacked. He was of the opinion that the saloon-keepers should only subscribe for newspapers which defended their interest.

Mr. Rapp offered a resolution, calling upon the families of the members of the club, and upon all the German families of Chicago, not to buy any goods at Field, Leiter & Co., until that firm had discharged the nine employes they sent as jurors in the Mathien case.

Mr. Metz warned the assemblage not to pass the resolution, as it would arouse the English press. Notwithstanding this warning, the resolution in regard to Field, Leiter & Co. was adopted; also the motion of Mr. Zenischeck, giving a vote of thanks to the *Staats-Zeitung* and to the *Union*.

Mr. Korn moved to appoint a committee of three, with instructions to call upon the editor of the *Freie Presse* and demand the name of the person who had written the "card" in relation to the brewers.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Korn, Sperling, and Louis Schwuchan were appointed as said committee.

Mr. Philip Bartholmae, a brewer, denounced the *Freie Presse*.

Mr. Kaltenbach moved to expel Mr. John Fahn, a saloon-keeper and member of the Society, because he had paid a fine in the police court for keeping open on Sunday, without previously asking the permission of the Society to do so.

Mr. Zenischeck spoke against this motion, and it was lost.

On motion, the new Scandinavian newspaper, *Nordvesten*, was complimented for its support of the saloon-keepers.

At this stage of the proceedings the Committee appointed to call upon the editor of the *Freie Presse* returned, and reported that they did not find that gentleman in his office, but that they saw an associate editor of that paper, who, however, gave them no satisfactory answer, and referred them to the managing editor, Mr. Michaelis.

Mr. A. C. Hesing was then requested to address the meeting. He said that the movement, so far, lacked a thorough organization, which was necessary for victory. He commended the action of the Society, and said that what the Society had done was what Mayor Medill advised him a year ago to get the Germans to do. Mayor Medill showed, by his recent action, that he was an untruthful and dishonorable man. The advice the Mayor gave him (Hesing) was that the saloon-keepers should not pay the fines, but resort to the higher courts. He would never go back on the Germans, and would always lend them the aid of his paper and his personal services. He did not care for the competition of other German newspapers; his paper would always go in the right direction. When Germans asked him why he supported Grant and opposed Koerner, he would ask them why they supported Greeley, who certainly was more of a temperance man than Beveridge. Beveridge so far had not uttered a word or written a line in opposition to the anti-temperance movement and in favor of the temperance people. He then referred to a certain German paper, on which he would not confer the honor of uttering its name, and insinuated that its editor only vindicated Field, Leiter & Co. for the sake of advertising patronage. He would not recognize any political party, so long as the personal liberty of the Germans was endangered. If he acted otherwise, the Germans might kick him out of town. Harmony was all that was required at present, and harmony should be brought about by force, if not otherwise attainable. The article of his paper on "Field, Leiter & Co." had beneficial results. As soon as 8:30 a. m. Messrs. Field & Leiter were at his office and waited eagerly for two hours to get a chance to see him. They declared to him that they were "not guilty." But if a firm hurts the interest of a certain class of the population, then that part of the population certainly had a right to show them its power.

After transacting some other business of minor importance, the meeting, which had been very stormy, adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. HAND'S BENEFIT.

In the strict sense of the term, the complimentary concert which was given to Mr. Hand, the violoncellist, last evening, at Aiken's Theatre, could hardly be called a benefit. The audience was a very slim one, but very select and very enthusiastic. If Mr. Hand's treasury is not any fuller this morning, he can at least console himself with the fact of the appreciation and the enthusiasm. The programme was made up entirely of light popular music, such as the overture to Tell, fantasies on Faust and Trovatore, the Zampa overture, Lumbye's pretty "Dream of a Young Mother," with cither solo, and a few other numbers. Mr. Hand conducted the orchestra, twenty-eight pieces in all, with considerable vigor and force, although his team was rather unruly at times. Mr. Gill, of the Academy of Music, contributed two solos, "The Will o' the Wisp" and "The Yeoman's Wedding," and Mr. Braun added a trombone solo. During the evening a very handsome conductor's stand was presented to Mr. Hand by some of his friends.

Goss & Phillips' Specimen Book.

The Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company of this city, a well known and very practical concern, has just made its contribution to the illustrated literature of the day, by publishing a specimen book of over seventy pages, giving a few out of their many designs for balusters, chairs, stair-railings, stair brackets, etc. It is intended, of course, for the information of persons doing business with the firm, and a copy of it is sent to all who have dealings with it. In addition to the patterns themselves, it contains certain necessary directions for hanging rail, for making out orders, etc. But the book, owing to the exceedingly tasteful way in which it is gotten up, neatly bound, and on good paper, being, among other things, a very fine specimen of presswork, and to the many handsome designs it contains, is also of general interest to all who are fond of seeing pretty things. This firm did all the inside carpentering work at the Pacific Hotel, and they add much to the attractiveness of their publication by adding to it a couple of well-executed engravings, representing the grand stairway at that hotel, and also the ladies' flight. These pictures convey much better than any description can a full idea of the admirable work which can be done by this company. There is also a full-page engraving of its manufactory. The publication of these pattern or sample books is not uncommon, but it is gratifying to find that a Chicago firm has not only the enterprise to get one up, but the good taste to issue it in such a shape as to make it creditable to draughtsmen and to printers. Persons who are interested in this specialty, and desire to obtain copies, should apply at the office of the company, at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets.

Elgin Watches.

The Elgin watches have reached Texas, and this is the characteristic way in which dealers down that way advertise them:

DIALOGUE ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—"Good morning, Capt. Jack; you appear to be in a hurry." "I should think I am. I have lost my fine gold Elgin watch—Wheeler movement—captured from Gen. Canby. He told me before he died that he bought it from C. H. Burnside, No. 18 Texas street, Shreveport. They are the very best watches out; they carry good time." "Does it keep railroad time?" "No; don't use that kind. I knew a man in Longview, Texas, came within ten minutes of being hung by the Sheriff having railroad time, and just as he was adjusting the rope a friend of the prisoner demanddd that he should only be hung by sun time; that railroad time was fast, and would not do to be hung by. Just at that moment the cars came in from Austin with a pardon from the Governor. Burnside's sun time saved him. He was married at 1 o'clock, same day, sun time, and left on the Eastbound train." These superior watches are on sale at Burnside's, No. 18 Texas street.

New Chicago.

The marvelous growth of Chicago is a never-ceasing wonder to her neighbors. In less than two years since her seeming annihilation, she has placed before the world miles upon miles of public buildings and private warehouses for the accommodation of her immense trade, that are unequaled.

Palatial store, filled with goods, that are hourly being transferred to the cities and villages of the entire West, is a place that every man, woman, and child in the country has a direct interest in, for upon the success of her merchants and manufacturers hangs the future of Chicago. No business house that will give one a better idea of what is being done to make us the great commercial metropolis of the country than that of George P. Gore & Co., general auctioneers and commission merchants, who, to accommodate their immense and increasing trade, have moved to the elegant store, Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, where they have a place of business that in their line has no equal in America.

Fine Clothing at Cost.

Over one hundred thousand dollars in fine clothing, containing the very latest New York styles for men's and boys' wear, is now offered to the public at cost from date till our removal to our elegant new quarters, northwest corner State and Madison streets, Aug. 1.

Over 2,000 white vests, linen, alpaca, and mohair sacks. Mohair and linen dusters in great variety. English and Scotch cheviot suits from $10 to $28. Manufacturers' cost price. Everything in proportion. A call will convince all that we mean to sell our goods if low prices will do it. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 45 and 47 West Madison street, 308 State street.

Chickering Square Grands.

This new and popular style of piano for parlor use is meeting with the success that its powerful tone, rich quality, and sweetness deserve. Having the patent double bearing agraffe, it will stand in tune as long as the most exacting could require. In point of durability, under long years of use, the Chickerings are famous. Fifty years' experience have taught them the secrets of first-class piano manufacture, and who buys one of these instruments can rely on having one of the very best. A splendid lot of these pianos are now offered for sale at Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

Art Sale.

Attention is called to the superb collection of oil paintings now on exhibition at store No. 953 Wabash avenue. There are some rare paintings from the easels of eminent artists among the collection. Lovers of fine art should make it a point to attend the sale, which will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, as this may be the last opportunity to obtain choice works of art at your own price.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, June 15, 1873. Through tickets, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

Miniature Steam-Yachts at Lincoln Park.

The Bukman Manufacturing Company of New York will give a public exhibition of their wonderful and beautiful real steam-yachts this afternoon, from 4 to 6, at the above place. The public are respectfully invited.

Illinois River and Canal News

LASALLE, Ill., June 13.—The canal-boat Angola, from Chicago, loaded with lumber for Peru, passed out of the canal and dropped down to her destination. The propeller Storm, load with pig-iron from Chicago, with her barge Milwaukee, loaded with lumber from Chicago, passed out of the canal and departed for her destination, taking in tow the canal-boat Gracie Griswold, loaded with lumber and salt from Chicago for Naples. The canal-boat Cataract, from Chicago, loaded with lumber and salt for LaSalle, passed out of the canal. The canal-boats Polar Star, from Peru, and Essex, from LaSalle, both loaded with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. The river is about at a stand, with ten feet of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. No report from the dam at Henry.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 13—1:15 p. m.—ARRIVED—Monarch, Lockport, 300 brls flour, 237,600 lbs meal; Banner, Romeo, 7,000 bu oats; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 62 tons ice; Metropolis, Henry, 6,300 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,300 bu corn.

CLEARED—Iron-Clad, Lockport, 76,090 feet lumber, 2,900 lath; North Star, Kankakee Feeder, 74,580 feet lumber, 4 m lath, 4,500 lbs iron; North American, Henry, 80 m lumber, 7 m lath, 25 brls flour.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—PASSED UP—Props Mayflower, Champlain; bark Arabia; schrs C. P. Minch, Oak Leaf, Anna Grover, Mears, Pelton, St. Andrews, Exchange, Harvest Home, Polly Rogers, J. S. Richards.

PASSED DOWN—Props Westford, Russia, City of Boston.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich, June 3.—PASSED UP—Props Lady Franklin, Toledo, N. Mills and barges; schrs Maxwell, King Sisters, Northwest, Golden Fleece, F. B. Gardner, Orient, C. P. Williams, Monterey.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Glasgow and barges; bark Acorn; schrs S. A. Wood, York State, Stalker, Higgie, and Jones Gerlach, T. Baker, Avery, Yankee, Ironsides.

WIND—South.

Decoration Day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 13.—The annual decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead took place here to-day. There was a general suspension of business during the afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

Old Probabilities at Home—His House and Family.

A Look Into His Weather-Eye—How He Puts on His Spectacles.

A School of Prophecy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1873.

Your attention is invited to my friend,

PROBABILITIES.

He is not a difficult person to know; for he opens his conversation in the usual way, about the weather, and gets off that theme with difficulty. His amusements are simple, cultivating bulbs and flying kites; and the roof of his house is covered with toys which excite the envy of all the neighboring boys.

HIS HOME.

It is an old-fashioned house, with a head put on it of Mansard, and rough-coated, and the back stairs lead down into a yard where outhouses are strewn about, full of good-natured workmen making maps. It is a queer place altogether. Wires go over the neighboring houses, pouring into it; weather-vanes—some old-fashioned, some made of hollow cups turned sidewise—swing and veer upon the roof. It looks like a witch-factory. And yet it is close by the great office of the Secretary of War, to whom Probabilities must report himself three times a day; and as, in ancient times, commanders never went to battle without looking for signs, flying birds, or indications of some kind, war again consists of watching the weather, and seeing how Phœbus sets his cloudy battalions.

THE GRAND-MASTER.

The name of Probabilities, with the mystery removed, is Albert J. Myer. He is an officer-like, cleanly-cut man, young and trim, with a light complexion, and a pair of intelligent eyes, and a sort of reasoning address. His head is rather small than otherwise, and the forehead inclined. He entered the army as a Surgeon, from the region of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854, and was transferred to the line in 1860 as Major and Chief Signal-Officer. His present rank is Colonel in the regular army, and Brigadier-General by brevet. He organized the Signal-Corps of the army, and, after the war, with rare expansiveness, adapted and extended the theory of signaling to civil uses, and projected a system of observation and prognostication which should serve the uses of agriculture, navigation, and the comfort of society.

HIS USE.

The telegraph was to be the transmitter of simultaneous observations over the great area of the country, upon temperature, moisture, wind, and clouds; and, by the known laws of meteorology, the effect of these influences could be computed with some degree of probability by the educated judgment of constant prognosticators at the central office, and be by them telegraphed back to the people. Thus the Signal-Office—now called by the public the Weather-Bureau—aims to produce the widest and most pleasing economy ever contributed by science, mechanics, and Government to a people. It addresses the picnic party and the fleet-captain, the old woman drying clothes, and the General of Expedition, the miller on the brook and the coaster on the Gulf. The possibilities of this office in the human economy are boundless; for what we call the weather is the invisible, but systematic, government of the world, the chemistry and exhalation, the docility and the expression, the obedience and the act, of the globe. Man has gotten out of bed for thousands of years with one stocking and one suspender on, and damned the appearance of the morning. For the first time in the history of our species, he is not now required to look out of the window, and show the violence of his temper and the degree of his ignorance. He may lather his face, and, with that eye which has not been soaped, regard the bottom of the column in his morning-newspaper, and exclaim, like a sovereign, that, since the weather-reports began, there has been no news.

TALK.

Said I to Gen. Myer:

"General, you should write over your door: 'The Weather-Bureau: Prophets and priests desired it long, but died without the sight.'"

"Oh!" said the General, "the Bible is a great weather-book. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou . . . canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth'; but we do. 'We look in the East and see that it is red,' and we get a newer deduction from that. Yes, the people and the press of the country have supported this bureau with an appreciation and a unanimity which have overridden the colder opinion of men professedly statesmen and savans. The usefulness will not cease at the present mark; but civilization, by the cable system, will, in a few years, mount guard over the firmament in every corner of the earth, and anticipate the movements there before they are well compounded. I want to get a few stations in that very important part of our hemisphere, the West Indies."

INSIDE.

The interior of the Signal-Office building discloses the newest fruits in the arts of photography, printing, and instrument-making. The camera is employed to note the slightest gradations in barometric, thermometric, or anemometric movements; and, turned upon the clouds themselves, it is beginning to deal with them as Lavater might have drawn his system of physiognomy. The establishment of the Weather-Bureau has sharpened the human wits in this direction, and every week develops an improvement or a suggestion by which young certainty advances over old probability. There is a great glass case of clouds in the office, formed of raw cotton drawn out in the form of stratus, cirrus, cumulus, or nimbus; and this, with the delicate and involved instruments, and the daily prognostications, form the work of two or three West-Pointers, who nightly write their lesson without consultation, and bring it up to compare with the weather-regimen of next day. As fascinating in pursuit as old astrology, and more gratifying in result, the science of meteorology, in this vast continental academy, must reach a development hitherto unknown; and, by the dispersion of stations over the country, each a mission in itself, the rising generation will be drawn to natural philosophy like the housewife to her Yankee clock.

ECONOMY.

Notable about the Weather-Bureau is the simplicity and civil straightforwardness of the apparatus and the corps. The instruments dispatched to distant stations are the best, but of the plainest and most portable description; and the renowned maps, which make, when bound, a weather-history, are printed in colors by one distsetter, on a single adjustable steel plate.

Out of this office may arise the direct interposition of man and Government in the management of the weather, which is the next step beyond accurate prognostication. The influence of timber, bogs, etc., in modifying climate, is beginning to be understood by common people; but an organization like the Signal-Office has the ability to play chess with the weather, and anticipate operations beyond the horizon, dealing with whole degrees of latitude and longitude, like squares on the board.

REHABILITATION.

Noticeable, also, as a fortuity, perhaps a consequent of this establishment, is the rise of popular science as a social force in all parts of the country. A prouder testimonial a scientific man never received than Prof. Tyndall from the American cities. The *Popular Science Monthly*, edited by Dr. Youmans, the indefatigable pioneer in that cause, is a successful publication, and is attracting contributors like Herbert Spencer. Every year the number of our inland exploring-parties increases, and it is rumored that the Darwinian theory is greatly stiffened up by late paleontologic discoveries in the Rocky Mountains.

FINIS.

So, while politics and political morals are awry, and public men is the worst crop we produce, the American race in other walks is energetic and vigilant, and shows the wisdom and efficacy of our institutions. The modern age, of which we have been a great part, has done more for mankind than all its precursors. The ocean cabled, the coasts of the globe lighted, the weather simultaneously and ubiquitously regarded for universal economy, all departments of labor organizing to resist the sinister advances of monarchy in the form of money, slavery out of fashion, religious toleration almost wholly insured, and international obligations Christianized: have we lived in vain as a family of mankind? And shall the pot-house and the primary-meeting be greater than any of these victories?

GATH.

Novel and Unique Inventions.

From the New York Mail.

Among the inventions patented within the past few days, and notable either for their curious character or peculiarly useful purpose, we may mention half a dozen. Commencing at the remote West, we find a California man with a new machine for dredging the channels of rivers to permit the passage of vessels having a draft deeper than that of the water. The propelling screws are conical and placed at the prow of the boat. Immediately below them, and in the same vertical plane as the cut-water, is a third screw, the rapid rotation of which cuts a submarine ditch in the bottom of the waterway to allow the passage of the keel. A projector from Down East Connecticut has a new window for churches and other edifices, which he proposes to substitute for stained glass. His alleged improvement consists in a colored linen fabric placed between two plates of ordinary plate glass. From the South, a Missouri man proclaims a method of heating cars by hot air drawn through a sheet metal chamber, with a steve in the centre, and distributed through the cars by pipes, the vitiated air in the car being expelled thereby through a cowl on the roof. In the North, most apropos to the time, a New Yorker provides a machine for making postal cards, in which the latter are cut from a sheet of paper fed unremittingly to a pair of shears, and then passed to a gumming mechanism, which fits them with a flap unknown to the cards just issued with Government sanction.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Managers of the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home will meet to-day at 3 p. m., in the Relief and Aid Society's rooms, No. 51 LaSalle street.

The Commencement exercises at the Lake Forest Academy will take place on Wednesday next, at 10:30 a. m., the preliminary examinations being held Monday and Tuesday.

The alarm of fire from Box 381, at half-past 11 o'clock, was occasioned by flames in the dry-room of St. Clair & Alkins' planing-mill, at the corner of May and Twenty-second streets. Damages, $100; no insurance.

Something new in judicial judgments was rendered by Justice Scully yesterday morning, when he decreed that Reinhold Johnson be fined $15 and costs for keeping his saloon open after 12 o'clock on Thursday night.

Charles Parsley, under the influence of whisky, beats his wife. On Thursday evening he struck her on the right arm, breaking it in two places. Yesterday morning Justice Banyon held him for trial under $1,500 bail.

The License Clerk in the City Collector's office, Room 1, City Hall (corner LaSalle and Quincy streets), will keep his office open from 4 to 6 o'clock each evening during the present month, for the purpose of making out saloon-bonds for liquor-dealers who intend to renew their licenses.

The Board of Police devoted yesterday afternoon's session to trying obstreperous policemen, four being arraigned for various offenses. The case of Policeman Otto, who was charged with maltreating one McCarty, was taken under advisement. The other cases were unimportant.

A laborer named Charles Kilday, while engaged with four others in hoisting a boiler from the basement of No. 133 Michigan avenue yesterday morning, was struck on the head by a crank of the lifting apparatus and seriously injured. He was conveyed to his house at No. 83 West Indiana street.

Yesterday morning, a sneak-thief, named George Kopp, extracted half-a-dozen law books from F. Partel's offices, Nos. 31 and 33 West Randolph street. He attempted to dispose of them at a saloon near by at 25 cents each, and being detected, was taken before Banyon and held for trial at the Criminal Court in $500 bail.

The alarm of fire from Box 86, at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, was occasioned by the partial destruction of a barn in the rear of No. 531 Wentworth avenue, owned by J. M. Wagner. The fire is supposed to have been started by sparks from the pipe of a "vag" who went into the barn to spend the night. Loss, $300; no insurance.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: J. H. McArthur, two-story and basement stone front, 22x66 feet, No. 1279 Indiana avenue; Chicago White Lead and Oil Company, two-story brick, 30x70 feet, North Green street; G. L. Batchellor, three-story and basement stone front, 25x80 feet, No. 114 West Polk street.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council, who have been at work for a week past on the annual appropriation bill, concluded their labors yesterday afternoon, and will submit their report to the Council on Monday evening. The total amount to be collected by taxation is over $5,000,000. It was decided to add 100 policemen to the present force, but the concurrence of the Aldermen is necessary before applications for appointment will be received. The Mayor's and Comptroller's salaries are to be raised $1,000 each.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, opened bids for cleaning and sweeping the tunnels and constructing a viaduct over the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad tracks at Twelfth and Beech streets. Neither contract was awarded. The contract for making the connections between the gas-mains and lamp-posts, in the North and South Divisions, was awarded to the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company at $15 a post. This year there are three bites at the bait; heretofore there has been but one. The cost was $35 for post, connections, etc.; now it is $33.99.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and agreed to recommend that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad ordinance be passed, after striking out the words "switches and turnouts," wherever they occur. This amendment, if approved by the Council, may interfere somewhat with the plans of the Company, but it will meet the approval of the property-owners, and no more objections to the right of way are anticipated. The Committee also agreed to recommend that a sewer be constructed on Seventeenth street, from the present terminus to Arthur street.

A vile resort at No. 88 South Halsted street, was raided at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a squad of Captain Lull's men. Ostensibly, the place is a restaurant and boarding-house, but in truth, it is a resort for abandoned characters of both sexes, and is a counterpart of the notorious McLaughlin den. Six inmates rewarded the raiders. They were fined $25 each by Justice Scully yesterday morning, and, being caught without a cent, all went to the Bridewell.

Sergeant Ellis took another scouting expedition among the bunko braves, yesterday morning. William E. Lawrence, alias "Appetite Bill," Henry Lawrence, and John LeRew were captured. The former will be examined to-morrow before Justice Scully. The two latter were arraigned before Banyon yesterday morning. Lawrence set up as a defense that he was a citizen of the State of New York, and had only returned to Chicago to make arrangements for the payment of a note which went to protest against his fair name. He was driven out of Chicago some two months ago. The defense was admitted and the prisoner discharged. Le Rew was fined $100 and given twelve hours in which to get out of the city.

The New Discoveries in Assyria.

From the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Smith, of the London *Daily Telegraph* Assyrian expedition, has transmitted by mail a tolerably full account of his discoveries. It must be premised, however, that there is considerable uncertainty in reasoning upon names found in these inscriptions. Two very important tablets have been translated; the one being a new discovery, the other having long been in possession of the Consul of France at Mosul. The first is certainly memorial, and enables historians to supplement with two names the list of Babylonian Kings of what may be termed the period of strife between Babylonia and Assyria. From other inscriptions a list of five in succession, ending with Kuri-galzu II., had already been established. The new monument, then, extends the consecutive list to seven, as follows:

Kara-indas	B. C. 1420
Burna-buriyas II	B. C. 1400
Kara-bardas, son of preceding	B. C. 1380
Nazi-bugas, the usurper	B. C. 1370
Kuri-galzu, son of Kara-bardas	B. C. 1360
Meli-sihu, son of Kuri-galzu	B. C. 1340
Marodakh-Baladan I., son of the preceding	B. C. 1320

This monolith contains 115 lines of writing, disposed in three columns, and is a copy of a royal grant to Nabunadin-ahi, who appears to have been the first of poets laureate.

The second monolith contains 80 lines of cuneiform writing, inscribed both on reverse and obverse, and was discovered (not by Mr. Smith) on the ground of the ancient City of Assur. It is of about the same era as the former, and is 200 years older than the celebrated Tiglath-Pileser cylinders. The stone has a curious bearing on a dark period of history. Babylonia had been conquered by a warlike race called the Kassi, who entered the country under the leadership of Hammurabi, an inscription mentioning whom is in the Louvre museum. The dynasty of Kassi contracted a matrimonial alliance with Assyria. The Nazi-bugas usurpation was in consequence of a Kassian revolt, to avenge which the Assyrians conquered Babylonia, slew the usurper, and set Kuri-galzu on the throne. The present tablet identifies Belnirari as the King who avenged the murder of Kara-hardas, the grandson of Assur-ubalid. It also appears that the spirit of strife began in the reign of Vul-nirari, with the intrusion of the Kassi. Tablets of the Sumir, an ancient Turanian race, have also been exhumed; but the points of historical import are included in the supplement of the Babylonian dynasty and the story of the Kassi intrusion.

COLUMBUS "PLAYED OUT."

A Monument to Be Erected to Leif Erickson, Who "Discovered America" in the Year 1000.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal.

Ole Bull, Prof. R. B. Anderson, of the Wisconsin University, Senator J. A. Johnson, and other prominent Norwegians, are raising money to build a monument to Leif Erickson. The first-named gentleman has already given some concerts, and will give a few more before leaving for Norway, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the monument fund. Prof. Anderson, a linguist, thoroughly versed in Scandinavian literature, is to lecture for the benefit of the fund.

The total amount to be raised is $10,000. The monument is to be built in Madison, and dedicated with great ceremony on the 100th anniversary of American Independence. Ole Bull, Bjornson, the famous Norwegian author and poet, and other celebrities, will be present on the occasion, together with such a host of enthusiastic Norwegians, from this and adjoining States, as were never before seen together, outside the borders of Norway.

Leif Erickson, whose name is to be inscribed upon this monument, was a bold navigator who discovered America in the year 1000. That is what the Sagas say, and circumstantial evidence tends to corroborate the Icelandic records. In Washington Irving's valuable "Life of Columbus," published in 1827, he says: "If the legends of the Scandinavian voyages be correct, and their mysterious Vinland was the coast of Labrador, or the shore of Newfoundland, they had but trancient glimpses of the New World, leading to no certain knowledge, and in a little time lost again to mankind."

But at that time there were in Copenhagen untranslated Icelandic manuscripts (Sagas), giving an account of the early discoveries of America. These were translated by the celebrated Prof. Charles Rafn (the best authority on Northern antiquities that ever lived), and published in 1837. Irving speaks of these Sagas in the appendix to his edition of 1853. But he derived his 'knowledge of them from Forester's works, and says he had not the means of tracing the story to its original sources. He adds, however, "there is no great improbability that such enterprising and roving voyagers as the Scandinavians may have wandered to the northern shores of America, and if Icelandic manuscripts can be relied upon as genuine, free from modern interpolation, and correctly quoted, they would appear to prove the fact."

We have seen these Sagas, printed in Icelandic, now in the possession of Prof. Anderson, and examined fac similes from the original Icelandic manuscript, and can discover no evidences of interpolation. In fact, the high character of Prof. Rafn precludes the idea that there is any attempt at imposition. We think the Sagas clearly entitled to be shown in evidence as historical records, and it appears from them that Bjarne Herjulfson, a Norwegian, owner and Captain of a vessel, was on his way to Greenland to see his father in 986. The compass was not then invented, and a violent wind drifted him southward through the fog. When it cleared he was in sight of Vinland, but finding himself too far south, he proceeded northward to Greenland. He subsequently returned to Norway, and was greatly blamed because he did not go ashore at Vinland.

The Norwegians who discovered Iceland in 861, and Greenland in 984, were anxiously looking forward to still more lands in the west. Leif Erickson, son of Erik the Red, who had discovered Greenland, bought Bjarne's ship, and enlisted thirty-five men, and, guided by directions from Bjarne, and with the stars for his compass, sailed for America. In the year 1000 he landed at Vinland, and spent the winter at or near Fall River, Massachusetts, where, seven years afterwards, Thorfin Karlsevne and his party left the famous "Dighton Writing Rock" inscription. In 1002 there was an expedition to Vinland by Thorwald Erikson, who was pierced by an arrow and died there, and, according to the description of the Saga, it seems that he was buried at Garnet Point. About forty years ago a skeleton in armor was dug up in that vicinity. Longfellow had written a poem about this, and the Archæological Society in Boston sent part of the armor to the celebrated chemist, Berzelius, who analyzed it, finding it to be of the precise composition of Norwegian armor during the tenth century, and it was the same style of manufacture.

The next expedition was under Thorfin, mentioned above, who left the writing on the rock which corresponds with the account in the Sagas. He had his wife and 151 men, and stayed three years, and Snorre, his son, was born there in 1008—(Thorwaldson, the famous sculpter, was a direct descendant of Snorre).

There were various expeditions after this until 1121, when Bishop Erik Upsi was sent to Vinland. The last expedition known was in 1347, when the Black Plague broke out and reduced the population of Norway from 2,000,000 to 300,000. This stopped further expeditions.

In addition to the Sagas, "The Dighton Writing Rock," the Newport Tower (which Indians say was built by giants), and the Skeleton in Armor, we have, in support of the early discovery by Leif Erikson, the writings of Adam of Bremen, an old historian of high authority who visited the Danish King, Svend-Esthidson, and afterward wrote in Latin, an account of the northern nations. He says: "There is a land discovered by many in this ocean (Atlantic) which is called Wineland, because vines which produce very good wine grow there spontaneously; and there grows grain in abundance without being sown. Of this we have knowledge, not by fabulous supposition, but by reliable statements of the Danes."

Columbus made a voyage to Iceland in February, 1477, and it is thought by some that he must have learned of Vinland then, as the clergy were Latin scholars, and that he probably knew of the writings of Adam, of Bremen.

We understand that a literary gentleman of Minnesota is preparing a work in which he maintains that the three Pinzons, who were with Columbus, had a map of Vinland during the first voyage of Columbus. Leif, the bold Norwegian, deserves a monument.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Our fellow-citizens of Scandinavian descent in the Northwestern States, are going to build a $10,000 monument at Madison, Wis., to the Discoverer of America. His name, they say, is not Christopher Columbus—as popularly supposed—but Leif Ericson, and he didn't land in 1492 but in 1000. Now we don't want to say anything harsh of the late Capt. Ericson. He was no doubt a sailor of considerable merit, and, of course, it wasn't his fault that he was born some seventeen centuries or so too late to discover America. No right-feeling man would think of twitting him on such a mere chronological accident as that. But there are several learned gentlemen of our acquaintance who will insist, if the country is really going into the monument business, that the claims of one Eluli—who "lit out" from Tyre B. C. 700, in consequence of a little unpleasantness with Sennacherib, and shortly after disappeared from history through the Pillars of Hercules, steering due west—shall be heard along with the rest.

Father Hyacinthe in Geneva.

A Geneva correspondent writes to the London *Times*, under date May 16: "In a beautiful retired villa called Tranant, about a mile from Geneva, resides Pere Hyacinthe. The large number of persons who went to see or interview him at the Hotel Vittoria, rendered the city irksome to him, and, by the kindness of a friend, he now enjoys the seclusion of one of the prettiest places near Geneva. A name which created so great a sensation during the Œcumenical Council, and which has since become of such world-wide reputation, has an indescribable attraction for me on visiting this place, and yesterday morning I performed a pilgrimage to Trenant. Unfortunately it was Saturday, the 'Pere' had been studying all night—was even then, I was told, invisible to his household; but I had the pleasure of being received by his noble and charming wife, Mme. Loyson. Her name has lately been brought before the public connected with what was evidently a malicious report, and which I am authorized to deny, as she has not added to the family of Pere Hyacinthe. In moving about the town during the day and conversing with people of various classes, it was impossible not to be struck by the popularity which the 'Pere' has acquired—every one was acquainted with him, and most persons claimed to be among his adherents. The Salle de la Reformation was frequented by all, and wonderful stories were told of the progress of the new association; so much so, that I determined on seeking information from those who are the chiefs of it. The following are the results: Already nearly 1,300 persons have given in their adhesion to the new principles,—given it in formally and in writing,—and the success of the movement is most encouraging. A marriage has already been celebrated in the Salle, and 100 persons or more are waiting to be baptized, some of whom were baptized this morning. Every Wednesday evening a theological lecture is delivered, when the hall is crowded to suffocation. Yet no one can enter except by a ticket, and 3,000 are gratuitously distributed weekly to those who give their word of honor that they are Catholics, while 500 are given to Protestants. It is said that some have been sold for 30 francs or 40 francs each, but English residents tell me they have been unable to procure any for 'love or money.' The place now occupied by the Liberal Catholics, as they call themselves, is far too small, and on Friday night a general assembly was held in the rooms of the Casino, under the Presidency of M. Reverchon, to take steps to supply the want. In opening the meeting he announced that more than 1,200 persons had, by a formal act, given in their adhesion to the association. The committee, he said, had applied to the Administrative Council for permission to use the church of St. Germain without excluding any other 'cult' which might be celebrated there. The Council had replied that they felt no difficulty so far as their power extended, and M. Reverchon, on the part of the Committee, recommended that a petition should be sent to the Cantonal authorities. This was approved unanimously by the Assembly. Thanks were then voted to Pere Hyacinthe, and a hope was expressed that they would soon see him at the head of the 'Catholic Parish of Geneva,'—a hope which was received with the warmest applause. In scarcely more than two months has this rapid progress been made by the Association,—a fact which shows that it was demanded by the moral and religious wants of the community, and many with whom I spoke, and who were intimately connected with the movement, described it as being of a most encouraging character. At present its organization is directed by a committee, among whom are M. Bardt, President of the Conferences, and M. Reverchon, President of the College. Acting in perfect harmony with Dr. Dollinger on general principles, Pere Hyacinthe goes even further; for while the Doctor stops at the Council of Trent, the Pere relies rather on the Primitive Councils. I do not enter, however, on nice theological distinctions,—the Liberal Catholics desire to maintain their relation with the Catholic Church as far as is possible. As you have already heard, a law has been passed giving the people the right of electing their cures, and nothing could be more significant of the general sentiment that, while only 151 votes were opposed to it, 9,081 were in its favor. Could such a measure be introduced into Italy, the work of reformation would be half completed, and the minor clergy, no less than the people, would rejoice in having acquired their liberty. As it is, the priest in Italy is the slave of his Bishop and the tyrant of his parish."

—The work of excavating the tunnels under the rocks at Hell Gate was completed to-day, and the workmen are now engaged upon the galleries. The tunnels extend under the Sound a distance of 250 feet, or one quarter of the way across the channel. It will be two years before the work will be completed and the bottom of Hell Gate blown out. A number of mules that had been lowered by derricks are employed in the tunnels, and seem to thrive in spite of their submarine life. The cost of the work is now estimated at $4,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Dutcher's Dead Shot,

For Bed Bugs. Certain Death to the Vermin. Kills on touch, destroys eggs and nests, roots them out. Use it and sleep in peace. 25 and 50 cents. Large bottles the cheapest.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

F. PARMELEE & CO.,

Omnibus Line & Baggage Express.

Office, 156 Dearborn-st, Chicago.

Having increased our facilities, we are now prepared to deliver baggage to and from all parts of the city, and we make it a specialty to deliver baggage promptly and with as little delay as possible.

To prevent confusion at the depots, passengers, by giving their checks to our agent on the trains, need not have any further trouble of its reaching its proper destination.

Passengers delivered to and from Hotels and Railroads.

Orders promptly attended to by leaving word at our office.

Early Closing.

Beginning with this date, our store will be closed on Saturdays at 2 o'clock p. m. until Sept. 1.

Chicago, June 14, 1873. D. B. FISK & CO.

FOR SALE.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

In the great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres!

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES!

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land; also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,

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WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

Wire Screens,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

At the oldest House in the business.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

30 CTS. PER SQ. FOOT

For Walnut-framed Screens; 25 cts. for Stained. Flower Stands, wholesale and retail, and all kinds of Wire Work.

SMITH & BURKART.

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TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

PLANTS.

THIS WEEK!

GRAND CLEARING-OUT SALE.

POOL'S GARDEN, 97 Oakley-st.

Dime Plants, 75 cts. per doz.; $5 per 100. Bring your baskets and finish your gardens. Large Plants at half price. Country orders, with cash, filled as above.

ISAAC A. POOL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, firm, and style of Bischoff & Maxwell, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated June 13, 1873. A. BISCHOFF, WILLIAM MAXWELL.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Invite special attention to their very large and elegant assortment of

Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Ties, Parasols, And Corsets,

AT

INTERESTING PRICES.

Only a few hundred dozen remaining of the Genuine Paris Kid Gloves, reduced from $1.75 to $1.00.

Alexandres and other best makes Kid Gloves, in newest shades, all sizes.

Herr's Seamless Kid Gloves, the best made.

Full line of Hosiery, in Plain and Fancy Cotton, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and Silk; Ladies,' Gents' and Children's sizes.

Summer Underwear, in great variety.

Hamburg Embroideries, at half the usual prices.

Special Bargains in Guipure, Thread, and other Trimming Laces.

Elegant line of Ruchings, in latest styles.

Sash Ribbons, from Auction, Plain, Watered, and Fancy, at almost half price.

Parasols in the latest styles, cheaper than any house in the city.

We make a Specialty of French Woven and Sewed Corsets, Bustles, &c.

Ladies who care to save money on their purchases, and wish a large and desirable assortment to select from, will find our stock unequaled on the West Side, and unsurpassed anywhere.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago,

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

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HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

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FOR SALE,

In Lots, Blocks, and Acres,

Seven hundred and forty acres, lying together, a choice property adjacent to the city; high and beautiful land, accessible by three new railway lines, and but a short drive from the business centre. Native groves, wide streets and boulevards. Six miles of front on a boulevard 200 feet wide. Eighteen miles of front on streets 100 feet wide. Can sell five hundred and fifty acres in one body, free of incumbrance, with perfect title, and only two conveyances between the United States and the present ownership. This property promises a rapid and great increase of value, and will be sold at moderate prices and on easy terms, with a good discount to buyers who pay all cash.

S. S. HAYES,

56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE,

Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 12, 1873. J. M. THOMPSON & CO. Address till June 1, W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Portland, Me.

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CCC THE FEET.

A. WILLARD, M. D., 209 State-st., southeast corner Adams, cures

CORNS, Bunions, and all other Diseases of the Feet.

LOTTERY.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery:

CLASS NO. 125, FOR JUNE 12, 1873.

63, 20, 62, 29, 69, 24, 57, 21, 26, 52, 13, 10, 13, 65.

CLASS NO. 126, FOR JUNE 13, 1873.

75, 64, 56, 44, 42, 76, 15, 30, 3, 9, 36, 52.

Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 237 North-av., 82 West Madison-st., and 161 South Canal-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 13.

Business and finances are dull. Money is abundant, but there does not seem to be much disposition to launch out into new enterprises or speculations just at present. Even the opportunity to "corner wheat" for June, as shown by the short stock on hand, does not seem to attract attention. A drowsiness seems to have fallen on trade in the last week, and there has not been a time for a year when the general subsidence of activity was so apparent. In the open market money is in good supply. Prime commercial paper sells at 10 per cent, and accommodation paper and satisfactory real estate paper are readily taken at 12 to 15 per cent.

New York exchange was firm to-day at par for sales between banks.

A BROOD OF UNSOUND BANKS.

It would naturally be supposed that men in the small trades who work hard, trade close, live economically, saving dollar by dollar, would be among the shrewdest in taking care of their money after they get it. But experience shows that the shrewdness of this class is expended in getting rather than keeping, and that, having once accumulated a few hundreds, the manner in which many of them dispose of it borders on imbecility. A large proportion of the small dealers and shopkeepers, butter, egg, and fruit dealers, artisans, peddlers, and others of about the same financial calibre, seem to think that any place will do to keep money. If they get more than they think safe to keep in their pockets, the first place that has B-A-N-K over the door catches the money. While there are plenty of sound savings banks in this city willing to take such accounts as we refer to, there are also plenty of others where the man who keeps the shop has neither capital nor character to recommend him as a safe custodian of 10 cents of anybody's money. An instance of this kind of banking came under our notice to-day in the closing up of one of these small "banks." It seems that the keeper of a sort of private restaurant on the fifth floor of the Republic Life Insurance Company Building thought it would be a good plan to supplement his restaurant business with a bank. Competition in the restaurant business was strong, and profits small; why shouldn't he, when it was so easy a matter? Nothing in the world to do but to rent an office and put up a handsome gold-lettered sign—"Farmers' Bank"—over the door. So he did. First, the bank was established in the building with the Sailors' Bethel Home, on the corner of Desplaines and Lake streets, where, perhaps, by contiguity to that institution, it succeeded in catching some of the hard earnings of the sailors, who are proverbially credulous, and were easily deceived by the appearance of the shop. But somehow business did not succeed there to the satisfaction of the restauranting banker, so the "Farmers' Bank" invested its capital in a new gold-lettered sign made expressly to fit over a basement door in Ogden's new building on Clark street, just south of Lake, where the bank continued to take people's money until some of them began to want a little of it back. This was not the kind of banking the restauranter had calculated upon, and forthwith he retired to his restaurant and closed the door of the "Farmers' Bank" last evening, to open it to an ungrateful public no more. Of the prospect of payment of the $5,000 or thereabouts due to the twenty or thirty depositors, we can say nothing. Like many another "unfortunate" banker on a larger scale, his accounts and business were placed in the hands of his attorney, who will, of course, drive the best bargain possible for his client.

The collapse of this Liliputian bank would not be worthy of so extended a notice if it did not illustrate so forcibly the extreme gullibility of human nature when it comes to a question of banks. What was done by this small concern by means of a gilt sign outside and one smooth-talking man inside, is, we believe, being done to some extent, on a larger scale, by more pretentious concerns in this city. Private bankers who do business in their own names and claim nothing but what is due to their personal credit and known reputation cannot, of course, be charged with any attempt to deceive the public. But there are at least a dozen small banks doing business under corporate names—some of them have State charters and some have not—that have never given the public any insight into their condition. They have never published a report attested by any person of established reputation for integrity. They are conducted by men whom nobody ever suspected of being capitalists. In default of any kind of proof to the contrary, it is a fair presumption that the capitals of some of them are much of the same quality as that of the "Farmers' Bank,"—gilt outside and brass within. It seems strange that men who work, and trade, and lie awake nights planning ways to accumulate a few hundreds, should be so stupid as to leave it in such places. The National Banks, and the commercial banks generally, decline as a rule to take the small class of accounts to which we refer, but surely there are enough banks of established reputation where they would not only be gladly taken, but where the money would be safe. The Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics', the State Savings Institution, the Fidelity, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, the Prairie State Loan and Trust, the Union Trust Company, the Commercial Loan Company, and the German, are all asking the public for just this class of accounts. The reputation and general condition of these banks is known to be better than many that are not named, and, while there are, doubtless, some of those not named that are honestly conducted, they at least are in the class of whose condition nothing is known. If a bank is sound, the proprietors, as a rule, court publicity. They know that a full and honest statement of its condition will do them more good than harm. The fact that a certain class of small banks decline to make any exhibit of their condition is fair ground for the presumption that it would in many cases show them to be as short of capital as their proprietors are of credit.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	118¾	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119¾	120
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121¼	121¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120¾	120¾
10-40s	114	114¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115	115¾
Gold (full weight)	116¾	116¾
Gold Coupons	116¾	116¾
Gold Exchange		117
Sterling Exchange		109¼@110¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99¾ & int.
Cook County 7s		99¾ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, June 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Catherine st, near s e cor Loomis st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 11; consideration, $1,200.

Margaret st, 49 ft s of Henry st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 28; consideration, $2,750.

Ellen st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, Lot 3, dated June 9; consideration, $1,000.

Warren av, bet Staunton and Rockwell sts, n f, 72x126 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $3,600.

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 5, of Smith's Lot 3, of Partition of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated May 13; consideration, $2,000.

South 25 of n 50 ft Lots 1 and 2, in Block 2, of Porter's Block 27, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $2,000.

S 25 of n 65 ft of same, dated May 1; consideration, $2,000.

Prairie av, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 4; consideration, $2,800.

Carl st, bet North Wells and LaSalle sts, s f, Lots 8 and 9, with improvements, dated June 13; consideration, $5,500.

Lots 1 to 6, in Block 4, of Purple's Central Park Addition, dated Aug. 3, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Halsted st, s w cor of Sophia st, e f, 75x125 ft, dated June 4; consideration, $4,250.

West Indiana st, s w cor Wood st, n f, 24x25 ft, dated May 9; consideration, $3,600.

Park av, s e cor of Page st, n f, 64x131¼ ft, dated May 7; consideration, $35,000.

Lot 106, in Block 7, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 31; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 6, in Block 6, in Sherman's Addition to Holstein, dated June 10; consideration, $300.

Lot 33, in Block 23, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Part of Block 3, in Lyman's part of s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 7, in Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 13; consideration, $475.

North ½ of Lot 1, in Block 8, in Walker & Stenson's w ½ w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 12 and 13, in Block 2, of Eberhart & Treat's n e ¼ s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14; dated April 11; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,263	4,890	4,232	4,643
Wheat, bu	75,660	11,220	122,238	2,959
Corn, bu	215,680	239,290	265,359	247,328
Oats, bu	113,860	126,890	114,466	34,480
Rye, bu	3,430	1,795	2,226	1,900
Barley, bu	1,550	1,050	....	350
Grass seed, lbs	14,590	61,900	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	40,500	15,000	62,160	....
Cured meats, lbs	64,940	27,140	157,550	353,316
Beef, brls	....	....	135	183
Pork, brls	....	....	10	10
Lard, lbs	4,910	330	54,228	181,340
Tallow, lbs	14,600	1,300	89,944	69,000
Butter, lbs	73,925	50,510	79,171	53,081
Live hogs, No	6,587	11,732	6,690	10,735
Cattle, No	3,553	3,828	2,600	2,124
Sheep, No	551	669	661	29
Hides, lbs	87,485	87,115	105,915	53,470
Highwines, brls	190	63	103	337
Wool, lbs	84,570	66,133	58,373	137,646
Potatoes, bu	3,705	2,825	1,338	494
Lumber, m feet	5,705	5,595	3,530	1,226
Shingles, m	1,763	2,886	2,452	1,666
Lath, m	1,090	1,303	358	91
Salt, brls	....	150	2,498	1,056

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,799 bu corn; 1,187 bu oats; 1,479 rye; 217 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 176 cars wheat; 418 cars corn; 5,600 bu No. 2 do and 14,500 bu rejected do by canal; 53 cars oats; 10,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 7 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total (657 cars), 292,000 bu.

The rule offered ten days ago, by Mr. Spruance, as an amendment to the present rules of the Board of Trade, were adopted to-day, with a slight modification by the mover. It reads as follows:

No property shall be tendered by members of the Board on any day on which the Board shall hold no business session. Nor shall any contract for the delivery of grain made on such day, or on any day before 9 o'clock in the forenoon or after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, or on Saturday after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, be recognized as binding by the Board of Directors of this Association upon complaints made for non-fulfillment of contracts.

The new rule was criticised rather bitterly after its passage by several gentlemen who might easily have made their point before its passage, if they had been so minded. It was objected to:

First, because it forbids trading in grain and deliveries of grain at certain interdicted times, but does not forbid trading in provisions after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the exception being made to permit the existence of an evening provision board. This was excepted to on the ground that the Board of Trade has no right to legislate specially. The Board cannot legally authorize some of its members to do things which other members, in equally good standing, may not do; neither can it disclaim jurisdiction over one class of trades, and assume it over another class, when both are made at the same time, and under the same circumstances, by members.

Second, it was strongly objected that the rule against making deliveries of grain on days declared holidays by the Board will put it in the power of a considerable number of members to adjourn for the mere sake of avoiding deliveries, in case a market be cornered; and that they might thus procure an adjournment of the Board for several days in succession. It is not probable that this will ever be done; but the difficulty might have been avoided by an addition to the rule such as was recommended in this column a few days ago, to the effect that no holiday should be declared without a week's notice, provided such holiday would fall upon the last business day of either half of the month, or on a day on which the storage on grain is augmented.

The death of Solon Cummings, an old and highly-respected member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and suitable resolutions adopted in respect to his memory.

The market for lake freights is in a demoralized condition, and there is no use in blinking the fact any longer. A great deal of the trouble seems to arise from the fact that many of the vessel-agents are also agents for insurance companies. To show the way in which the thing works we may refer to a case in point that is reported to have occurred only a few hours ago. An agent let his vessel under the current market rate, the understood condition being that the shipper should effect his insurance with the said agent. If the facts be as stated, the agent sacrificed the interest of the vessel-owners in order that he might secure the fee for effecting the insurance. This is only a sample. Indeed, so bad has the business become that one of our largest shippers has taken the position that he will effect no marine insurance in our city; sending all his business elsewhere. In view of the evils of the situation, it would be well for the vessel-owners to avoid placing their property in the hands of agents who have rival interests to subserve. A vigorous patronage of the two or three straightforward vessel-agents now on the floor would soon convince the rest that honesty is the best policy.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again weak to-day, and most of them were dull, owing to fine weather and full receipts, which seem to have produced about the same results on the markets of other cities. There was little disposition to operate, except in settlement, and most of the markets dragged along painfully, making the day a favorable one for the passage of a resolution to restrict the hours of trading.

There was a light trade movement in dry goods, at about the prices current at the beginning of the week. Staple cottons were being held with some show of firmness, but aside from this there was some shading. Groceries continue quiet, with only slight variation in prices. Sugars were less firm, and in loaf an ½c decline is noted. Coffees also seem to be working easier, though no quotable change has taken place as yet. Syrups, soaps, rice, and candles ruled steady. Spices were firmer, and pepper advanced a full 1c. No important change was visible in the butter and cheese markets, but the present tendency in both of these staples is downward. Dried fruits remain quiet, and generally easy, prunes being the only notable exception. There is a continued good demand for fish, and saltwater descriptions remain firm. Whitefish and trout, under better receipts, are declining. Hay was again weak and lower. The arrivals continue large; prices have receded to $14.50@16.00 for pressed timothy, and to $11.00@13.00 for prairie. There was very little doing in the hide and leather market, and prices, at the moment, are simply nominal. A decline of 1c in turpentine was the only change in prices of oils. Most descriptions met with a fair inquiry, and the prevalent feeling was firm. Pig iron, tobacco, and wood were quiet.

The yard trade in lumber continues fair, the movement being principally in the common grades, prices for which, as far as green lumber is concerned, are weak; good dry and choice grades were steady at quotations. The wholesale market was abundantly supplied, and a fair business was transacted at about yesterday's prices. Building materials were in moderate request. The market is weak for most materials, brick particularly; common is in large supply and quotable at $6.00@7.00 per m, though many dealers quote the market at $6.50@7.00, and tending to firmness, as the makers are closing up their yards; pressed brick is dull. Metals, nails, and iron met with about the usual demand at unchanged prices. Wool was quiet; the market for new is not yet established, and old is going off slowly. Broom-corn and hops were without new features; the former was fairly active and firm, while hops were dull and nominal. The trade in seeds was confined to buckwheat, millet, and Hungarian, which met with a moderate inquiry at about the same prices. Green fruits, potatoes, and vegetables were without particular change. Poultry and eggs were plenty and weak.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotation of yesterday; sales being reported of 100 brls at 90c per gallon. The market closed with firm holders at 90c.

Lake freights were less active, and ½c lower, shippers generally holding off for a still further decline. A total of 9 charters was reported, which will carry out from this port 52,000 bu wheat; 118,000 bu corn; and 14,000 bu rye. Sail rates to Buffalo were 5½c on corn, and 6¼c on wheat. To Oswego or Kingston wheat closed at 12@12½c. Three other vessels were taken to load at Milwaukee. Through freights, by lake and rail, were unchanged, at 45c per 100 lbs to New England points, and 40c to New York.

Provisions were dull; almost lifeless. Mess pork was freely offered on options, which were shaded slightly, while there was some little demand for cash lots, which were steady at previous prices. Lard was dull and easier on options, with not much offering. Meats were inactive and unchanged. There were a few orders on the market; but at prices considerably below the views of holders. The feeling all around was heavy, except on meats, and the market was only prevented from declining on pork and lard by the firmness in live hogs. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.80@15.85; do seller July, $15.85@15.90; do seller August, $16.00@16.05; do seller September, $16.25@16.50; do seller December, $14.00 asked; lard, cash or seller June, $8.40@8.45; do seller July, $8.45@8.50; do seller August, $8.70@8.75; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅛@8⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅜@8⅝c for short ribs; 8⅝@8⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $15.85; 1,000 brls do seller July at $15.90; 133 brls old pork at $15.00.

Flour was again dull, being even less active than yesterday, with a demand that was chiefly confined to the local trade. The inquiry from shippers was very light. Prices were quoted unchanged, but there is no doubt that holders were willing to shade them, especially on brands not favorites in the market. Bran was weak and lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $7.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (low) at $4.75; 900 brls do on private terms; 65 brls spring superfines at $4.25. Total, 1,465 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $8.50; and 10 tons do at $8.00, both on track; and 500 brls corn meal (Marsh) at $2.35. The following were the asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.10	@ 4.50
Bran	8.00	@ 8.75

Wheat was rather more active than yesterday, but averaged nearly 2c lower, chiefly in consequence of a report that Liverpool had declined 2d per 100 lbs on white, with an easier feeling in other grades, owing to large arrivals. Our own receipts were large, but were considerably exceeded by the reported shipments, for the first time in two or three days. New York was subsequently reported weak, and the crop reports from all parts of the United States were favorable. These things caused buyers to hang back, and made the day to resemble the last one of all time, in that it was devoted exclusively to settlements. Much of this was in the matter of privileges, a great many of which had been sold yesterday and the day before, and were covered to-day at a profit of 2@3c per bu, minus 1c for every 10 bu, which was the cost of the privilege. A good many of the shorts sold at the decline, but there were few new deals. There are several operators who said that wheat is good property at present prices, but they did not seem inclined to invest, though some avowed their readiness to take hold when the market touches $1.15. Very few outside orders were in the market, and the shippers took hold much more sparingly than usual, though the cash offerings were mostly taken up before the close. Seller the month opened at $1.21, declined to $1.20, and advanced to $1.21¼ at the close. Seller July sold at $1.18½@1.19⅜, closing at the outside. Seller August sold at $1.14@1.15¼, and seller the year at $1.10. Cash No. 2 spring generally sold at ¼c above the price for seller the month, but closed at $1.21¼ (for "soft"). No. 1 spring closed at $1.28; No. 3 do at $1.11, and rejected at 96c in unpreferred houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.29; 800 bu do at $1.28; 20,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.22½; 800 bu do at $1.21¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.21½; 4,800 bu do at $1.21¼; 16,800 bu do at $1.21; 10,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11; 850 bu rejected spring at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 97c; 1,600 bu do at 96c; 400 bu do at 95½c; 400 bu no grade at 55c. Total, 64,600 bu.

Corn was ⅝@1c lower, and steady at the decline, through the greater part of the regular session, with a moderate demand from the short interest, but very little inquiry from the shippers, the latter class not caring to take hold, though freights were easier. The continued favorable weather is reviving the hopes of many who feared a half crop, and brought out numerous short sellers, who operated in expectation of much larger receipts, now that planting is over. The pressure of present stocks is weakening prices, without much reference to the future crop. It is singular that corn should sell so low, with a prospect of a small supply next winter, while hogs and hog product are selling not far from 50 per cent more than their relative price in corn. It can only be accounted for by reference to the condition of the corn that has arrived on the seaboard that makes Eastern buyers suspicious of the really good corn now here, the condition of which may be depended on. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 34⅝c, declined to 34⅛c, and advanced to 35c, closing at 34⅞c. Seller July opened at 37c, declined to 36c, and advanced to 36⅜c at the close. Seller August sold at 39@40c, closing at 39½c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 35⅝c. Rejected was relatively weak and dull, closing at 30⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 35⅛c; 42,800 bu do 35⅜; 10,400 bu do at 35⅝c; 12,200 bu do at 35½c; 11,600 bu do at 35c; 15,000 bu do at 34⅞c; 30,000 bu do at 34⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 37c, afloat; 4,000 bu by sample at 34c, free on board cars; 7,600 bu rejected at 30⅜c; 14,800 bu do at 30½c; 400 bu no grade at 25c; 800 bu do at 24½c; 4,400 bu do at 24c. Total, 164,600 bu.

Oats were less active, and again ⅝c lower; but rather firm at the decline, which was effected quite early in the session, in sympathy with wheat and corn. Seller July opened at 28½c, declined to 28c, and advanced to 28⅜c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 27@27½c, and seller August at 28@28½c, both closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 27⅜c; 3,600 bu at 27⅜c; 8,400 bu at 27½c; 57,400 bu at 27¼c; 5,000 bu at 27½c; 15,000 bu at 27c; 2,400 bu rejected at 24½c; 6,000 bu do at 24c; 2,400 bu do at 23⅝c; 600 bu by sample at 33c; 2,600 bu do at 32c; 600 bu do at 31c. Total, 105,200 bu.

Rye was in fair demand at the quotation of the past two or three days, but with little offering, as owners generally hold off for higher prices. Sales were 1,600 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 400 bu by sample at 63½c, and 800 bu do at 63c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was dull and again nominally easier, in the absence of buyers. We quote No. 2 at 65@68c; No. 3 at 50@55c; and rejected at 30@35c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 55c; 800 bu rejected at 35c; 600 bu by sample at 65c; 1,000 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c; and 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 3,600 bu.

CALIFORNIA CROP PROSPECTS.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 6th inst. says:

We have now entered upon the closing month of the harvest year, notable for its vast wheat product and the greatness of its export of breadstuff. This year's grain fleet to the United Kingdom will aggregate upward of 330 ships, carrying in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 centals of wheat, valued at about $20,000,000. In addition to this we have exported upward of 250,000 brls flour to various countries, besides wheat, barley, and oats to other places not here enumerated. Altogether the season has been propitious, and the farmers and producers as a whole have realized handsome returns for their industry. There is yet considerable wheat and flour remaining in the State, some of which will, no doubt, be carried into the new crop year, which begins July 1. Some new wheat has already been contracted for to arrive at $1.80, and at this rate there are more sellers than buyers. The harvest has begun in some favored localities. Barley of the new crop has already appeared in the market; it will, however, be two or three weeks before any wheat of the new crop will be brought to tide-water. All cereals promise an abundant yield and of good quality.

The all-absorbing question of the day is the crop outlook. The Sacramento *Record*, of June 3, publishes the following table of the number of acres cultivated in wheat in the leading wheat-producing counties in the State, giving the estimated yield, and comparing the same with the acreage and crop of last year:

Counties.	1872-'73. Acres.	1872-'73. Yield centals.	1873-'74. Acres.	1873-'74. Estim'd yield.
Alameda	68,000	407,000	68,000	408,000
Butte	46,500	280,000	50,000	250,000
Colusa	100,000	600,000	115,000	517,000
Contra Costa	52,000	311,000	57,000	342,000
El Dorado	9,500	57,000	10,000	60,000
Fresno	10,500	74,000	10,000	70,000
Kern	5,000	30,000	5,000	17,000
Lake	4,000	19,000	4,000	24,000
Marin	1,800	11,000	3,500	21,000
Mendocino	7,000	35,000	9,000	63,000
Merced	200,000	1,400,000	250,000	875,000
Monterey	155,000	934,000	170,000	1,190,000
Napa	31,500	157,000	33,000	231,000
Placer	14,000	85,000	10,000	100,000
Sacramento	8,500	51,000	10,000	45,000
San Joaquin	186,000	1,302,000	225,000	1,012,000
San Mateo	35,000	210,000	35,000	210,000
Santa Clara	142,500	855,000	142,000	710,000
Santa Cruz	5,000	30,000	10,000	70,000
Shasta	7,500	45,000	10,000	50,000
Siskiyou	8,000	48,000	10,000	40,000
Solano	243,000	1,701,000	250,000	1,575,000
Sonoma	102,500	512,000	135,000	810,000
Stanislaus	340,000	2,125,000	400,000	1,200,000
Sutter	60,000	360,000	63,000	340,000
Santa Barbara	9,000	54,000	10,000	70,000
Tehama	65,000	390,000	65,000	390,000
Tulare	11,500	81,000	15,000	105,000
Tuolumne	5,000	30,000	6,000	36,000
Yolo	70,000	420,000	80,000	360,000
Yuba	13,000	80,000	13,000	58,000
Totals	2,114,000	12,701,000	2,418,000	11,184,000

The increase in the acreage of land under wheat during the present year is thus represented to be over 300,000 acres, while the falling off in yield amounts to 517,000 centals, equal to about 26,000 tons.

On the next day, the *Record* gave the crop aggregate as follows:

"The detailed estimated yield of wheat the coming harvest, given in tabular form by counties, compared with the yield last year, footed up an aggregate estimated yield of 11,250,000 centals, a falling off from the yield in the same counties last year of 1,517,000 centals—say 76,000 tons. The average yield per acre falls from 6 centals last season to 4¾ centals this season—an average decline in yield per acre of 25 per cent. The average price in San Francisco the past season has been $1.85 per cental, equal to $11.10 per acre on the average. In order to realize the same money average for the coming crop, the San Francisco price would have to rule as high as $2.47. There is no prospect that this figure will be realized. An average price of $1.85 per cental this year will represent the same average amount to be received per acre by the farmer as the price of $1.40 would have done last year. The amount of old wheat to remain on hand with the opening of the new crop year will nearly equal the deficiency of the approaching harvest. The increase of yield in Oregon is stated at not less than 50,000 tons. For the movement of the joint surplus of California and Oregon, the requirement of maritime tonnage will, therefore, be in excess of that of last year. The *Record's* private advices indicate a reduced acreage sown to barley the present season. The reports are nearly uniform from all points that the yield of this grain per acre will be large."

The impression now prevails in well-informed circles that we will have, the coming season, with Oregon's assistance, as much flour and grain for export as we had the past and closing harvest; that while California's aggregate yield is less, Oregon's is considerably more. Those who have studied the subject thoroughly, now admit that the wheat crop of 1873 will aggregate three-fourths of that of 1872 harvest. A few weeks of good weather have changed crop prospects materially.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in fair demand and ⅝c higher on the June option. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21@1.21⅜ seller the month, and $1.18¾@1.19¼ seller July, both closing at the inside, also at $1.15¼ seller August. Corn was quiet and steady, at 34⅝c sells the month, 36⅜c seller July, and 39¼c seller August. Oats sold at 28⅜c seller July. Provisions and lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 13.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady, at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—Continues fairly active and firm. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6¾@7½c; No. 1 stock braid, 5¾@6¼c; No. 2 do, 4¼@5c; No. 3 do, 3¼@4c; inside green, 3¼@4c; do red tip, 3¼@4¼c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The fact that lower prices prevail at the East causes a diminished demand from shippers, and, under the large receipts of the past few days, prices are working easier. Stocks are now accumulating rather faster than is desirable, and for anything not strictly prime, there seems to be a pretty general inclination to meet the views of buyers, as regards prices. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 18@22c; medium to good, 15@17c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Not a single new feature was noticeable in the bagging market. There was nothing resembling activity in any department, though grain bags and meal sacks are moving somewhat more freely than a fortnight ago. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans were in demand and firm, being scarce. Inferior grades and peas were quiet. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.55; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is dull and unsettled, especially for brick. The trade is about equal to that of former years, last season excepted, but there is a large supply of materials, and the desire to realize causes a weak and unsettled feeling. Common brick is now offered at $6.00@7.00, though some dealers refuse to sell below $6.50. Old brick is sold at $5.00@5.50. The manufacturers say they are losing money and will stop making brick on the 15th, and many have stopped already. Pressed brick is also dull, and Racine is lower; lime is also weak. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@28.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 50 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	......	45.00

CHEESE—The situation of the cheese market was much the same as during the earlier days of the week. The steadily increasing supply gives prices a downward inclination, but they cannot as yet be quoted lower, as only on liberal orders are material concessions being granted. We repeat our list: New York factory, 12¾@13½c; Elgin factory, 12¾@13½c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—The coal market remains unchanged. Orders are few and small. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade is very light. Following are the prices current: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply and light request at lower prices. Quotable at 12@13c. Sales include 135 cases at 13c; 1,900 doz and 50 cases at 12½c; 20 cases and 400 doz at 12c.

FEATHERS—Were in request and firm. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 77@78c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 85@87c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—There was nothing new to note in this market. Lake fish were weak and unsettled, while mackerel, cod, and other descriptions were being held with decided firmness. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 do, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prunes are in good request and are firmer, but other fruits are generally very quiet, and prices are only indifferently sustained. Tennessee peanuts have advanced a ½c. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 10½@11c; raisins, $2.30@2.40; Zante currants, 7¼@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GROCERIES—The changes in values of goods enumerated in the subjoined list were confined to a decline of ½c on leaf sugar, and an advance of 1c in pepper. Other articles, with the exception of coffees—which were somewhat easier—were steady as previously quoted. The trade movement continues slack, there being no activity in any article except sugars. Following are the quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7¼@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27¼@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24¾@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22⅞@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24¼@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13¾@14¼c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅞@13c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 10¾@11c; do, No. 2, 10¾@10½c; B, 10¾@10⅝c; extra C, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@9⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do, prime, 9¼@9⅜c; do, fair, 8¾@9½c; common, 7¾@8¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 24½@25½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were salable to the local trade. The firmness in lemons and oranges continues. Small fruit was in fair supply. Strawberries sold at 30@35c for Michigan and Onarga, and Centralias and Cobdens at 15@25c. Gooseberries were a trifle higher. We quote: Apples, fair to choice, $2.50@4.50 per brl. Lemons, $8.50@10.00. Oranges, $8.50@10.00. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Plums, $2.00 per box. Peaches, $1.40. Gooseberries, 14@15c per quart. Strawberries, 15@35c. Cherries, 18@25c. Raspberries, 38@40c.

HOPS—Were unchanged. Quotable at 25@45c for Western.

HAY—The offerings were again large, and although sales were somewhat more liberal than on the preceding days of the week, holders were unable to sustain prices, pressed as well as loose descriptions declining 50c per ton. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $12.00@13.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No considerable amount of trading was done in this department, and values remain nominally unchanged. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; part cured, 9¼@10c; green cured, light, 10¼@11c; do heavy, 9¾@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—We continue to quote:

Iron	4 2-10	@ 4 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		22c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		21c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—Business was almost at a stand-still. A few small orders were received by mail, and some light purchases were made by local dealers, but the aggregate was inconsiderable, and for the present the quotations are of little value:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	35@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in tolerably fair demand and steady. Annexed are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $29.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were active at the given rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do, $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand at the prices given below: Manila rope, ℔ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—A decline of 1c in turpentine is noted, with which exception there were no changes in values of oils. A fair number of orders from local and interior dealers were received, and, all things considered, a very satisfactory business was doing. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55@56c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with a good demand, and prices ruled steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

POULTRY—Owing to liberal offerings and a moderate inquiry, prices were weak and irregular. Small spring chickens were almost unsalable. Old sold at $4.00@4.50, and turkeys at 12½@13c. We note sales of 11 coops chickens at $4.50; 15 coops do at $4.25; 13 coops at $4.00; 4 coops choice spring do at $3.00@3.50; 10 coops small spring at $1.50@2.00.

POTATOES—Choice old potatoes are in good demand for home consumption and shipment. The receipts are moderate and prices steady at 50@52c on track. New potatoes were in urgent request, but very few are coming in. Choice lots would bring $7.00@8.00 per brl.

SEEDS—The trade was light and confined entirely to Hungarian, millet, and buckwheat. The former sold at $1.00@1.10; millet at 90c@$1.00; buckwheat at $1.25@1.35. Timothy and clover were inactive. We note sales of 75 bags Hungarian at $1.10; 12 bags do at $1.15; 22 bags do at $1.00; 15 bags millet at $1.00; 20 bags buckwheat at $1.35; 1 car do to arrive at $1.25.

SALT—The stock is limited, and this, coupled with a large demand, tends to keep the market firm. Salt is coming in by lake, but dealers do not anticipate any reduction from present prices for the next 30 days. We repeat: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet and steady. The finer grades are being held with firmness, but common qualities are selling rather irregularly. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuea, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No changes were reported in prices of tobacco. A fair movement was witnessed at the following quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was in good demand at the annexed prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in good supply, and quotably easy, as follows: Peas, $1.50@2.00 per bu; string beans, $3.50@4.00 per bu; cucumbers, 35@75c per doz; new onions, per brl, $5.00@5.50; spinach, 75c@$1.00 per brl; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 5@6c per lb; asparagus, 75@90c; pie-plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 50c@$1.00 per brl; cabbage, $1.25@1.50 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 50@65c per doz; carrots, 40@50c; Bermuda onions, $3.50@4.00 per box; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per box; do per basket, $5.00 per bu, or $1.80 per ⅓ bu; carrots, 45c.

WOOL—There was no change of importance. Following are the quotations for old wool:

Tub, washed, extra medium	49@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@48c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	29@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@28c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 10@20c less

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—The trade was fair. We quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The rates to the leading Eastern points are are given below:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour and corn meal in lots, 50 brls and over.	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Salted bulk m'ts, owner's risk, per 100 lbs
New York	45	$ 90	45	55
Boston	50	1.00	50	60
Philadelphia and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Pittsburgh and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Albany	42½	85	42½	......
Buffalo	30	60	30	......
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	30
Washington	48	96	48	63
Wheeling, W. Va.	35	70	35	......
Wilmington, N. C.	65	1.30	......	......
Savannah, Ga.	65	1.30	......	......
Montreal and Prescott	42½	80	42½	......

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 13.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,599	5,350	303
Tuesday	3,566	5,478	476
Wednesday	4,309	7,558	1,760
Thursday	3,553	6,587	551
Friday	3,800	5,000	1,000
Total	20,827	29,983	4,090

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,354	2,038	280
Tuesday	1,844	6,545	230
Wednesday	2,976	6,438	401
Thursday	2,600	6,690	661
Total	8,774	21,711	1,572

CATTLE—Reports of a decline at the East caused a diminished demand for shipping grades, and under the unexpectedly heavy receipts there was a general "softening" of prices. The depreciation in medium grades was more noticeable than in other descriptions, as the offerings more largely consisted of such, while the inquiry was chiefly for good to choice qualities, and for cows and light, fat steers, suited to the wants of the city trade. While all descriptions were a trifle lower, there was no serious decline in any, the average reduction barely reaching ⅛c. During the day a fair number of transfers were effected, but a circuit of the yards at the close of trade developed the fact that in the different divisions of the yards there remained unsold not fewer than 3,000 head. This number is principally composed of common half fattened stock, and, as aside from supplying, the wants of local butchers, there is no reliable outlet for such, there is a strong probability that prices will continue in a downward direction. Sales were reported at $3.00@6.12½,—the inside figure for a lot of scrawny heifers, and the outside for a bunch of 32 extra Henry County steers, fed by D. W. Henderson. They were sold by R. Strahorn & Co. The same parties also sold a drove of 100 steers, fed by A. L. Stevens, of Circleville, Jackson County, Kan., at $5.90. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.90@6.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.35@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.60@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.75@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
44	good steers	1,348	$5.40
63	choice steers	1,302	5.65
12	cows	1,046	4.12½
23	good steers	1,283	5.50
34	good steers	1,228	5.50
68	choice steers	1,437	5.75
93	choice steers	1,310	5.65
18	butchers' stock	1,072	4.75
17	choice steers	1,352	5.70
14	extra steers	1,364	5.90
79	good steers	1,243	5.50
100	Kansas steers	1,353	5.90
20	rough steers	1,449	5.50
14	good steers	1,163	5.40
36	Texas cattle	1,189	4.50
32	extra steers	1,343	6.12½
17	cows	990	4.25
71	calves	163	5.00
16	cows	944	4.35
62	good steers	1,210	5.45
15	scrawny heifers	770	3.00
30	choice steers	1,401	5.80
17	good steers	1,181	5.50
52	good steers	1,121	5.35
17	good steers	1,131	5.40
28	good steers	1,130	5.40
18	good steers	1,319	5.50
16	cows	983	3.75
14	cows	995	3.62½
16	cows	994	3.75
18	cows	1,006	4.00
15	medium steers	950	5.00
17	medium steers	1,094	5.25
13	medium steers	1,084	5.20
118			5.50
15	cows	1,147	3.85
67	Texas steers	1,090	4.37½
30	extra steers	1,487	5.95
120	choice steers	1,184	5.60
53	Texas steers	1,129	4.62½

HOGS—The effect of light receipts (only about 5,000 head arrived to-day) was visible in a sharp advance in prices. Opening sales did not show any material change from yesterday's closing rates, but toward noon, when buyers had made themselves acquainted with the character of the supply, there sprang up quite a lively competition, and prices crept up a good 20c per 100 lbs on good to choice, and 10@15c on the poorer sorts. By the middle of the afternoon everything had been disposed of, and the market closed firm at the advance, or at $4.35@4.45 for common to medium, and at $4.50@4.70 for good to choice. A car load or two of extra fetched $4.80.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	249	$4.75	46	227	$4.70	237	200	$4.65
49	231	4.50	49	243	4.50	66	224	4.37½
42	217	4.65	57	302	4.50	67	206	4.65
61	204	4.65	52	265	4.50	40	170	4.45
38	223	4.70	57	203	4.60	57	210	4.50
39	194	4.70	68	191	4.45	50	230	4.55
44	189	4.70	59	187	4.60	33	278	4.50
37	224	4.70	51	300	4.45	67	226	4.65
65	227	4.60	47	286	4.50	58	244	4.50
110	227	4.80	61	182	4.75	62	211	4.70
65	140	4.65	76	139	4.65	54	246	4.65
69	208	4.65	28	209	4.65	62	230	4.45
93	289	4.25	54	238	4.65	56	234	4.50
52	190	4.55	54	252	4.40	284	236	4.62½
60	227	4.40	197	241	4.50	56	224	4.65
128	199	4.70	70	248	4.60	68	188	4.65
56	276	4.50	64	203	4.55	59	263	4.60
56	192	4.50						

SHEEP—Were in fair local and shipping demand, and sold at about yesterday's prices, or at $3.00@4.00 for poor to medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice. Lambs were in demand at $1.50@3.50 per head.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 13.

A large fleet of lumber laden craft came into port last evening and to-day, and the market was liberally supplied with lumber. There was a good attendance of both local and interior buyers, and the market ruled fairly active, nearly all the cargoes being disposed of before night. There was no particular change in prices. Joists and scantling are quotable at $9.00@9.50; common boards at $9.00@11.00; fair to good do at $14.00@16.00. A cargo of Manistee timber sold at $18.00. Lath, $2.00@2.25. Shingles at $3.00. We note the following sales:

Cargo schr Raleigh, from Ludington, 30 m inch lumber at $10.00, 120 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Schr B. F. Wade, from Ludington, 150 m joists and scantling and short timber at $9.50. Schr Z. G. Simmonds, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Tempest, from Manistee, 90 m lumber at $18.00, 10 m lath at $2.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Aaron, from Holland, 65 m coarse mixed at $9.00. J. Bean, from Grand Haven, 138 m strips and boards at $13.75. Dolphin, from Muskegon, 29 m Norway 2-inch lumber at $9.50, 811 m strips and boards at $14.00, 40 m lath at $2.00, 4 m pickets at $10.00. Wm. Loutist, from Grand Haven, 157 m strips and boards at $13.75, 37 m lath at $2.00. Barge Wyoming, from Grand Haven, 150,006 ft strips and boards at $14.00, mill tally. Barge Wm. Burn, from Grand River, 187 m strips and boards at $14.00, 26 m lath at $2.00. Prop Oconto, from Depere, 204 m A shingles at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Schr Madison, from White Lake, 75 m feet common mixed at $9.37½. Schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 110 m feet common strips and boards at $10.25. Schr Albrecht, from Manistee, 130 m joists and scantling at $9.50, 60 m strips and boards at $12.00, mill tally. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50@3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $3.35@3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.25@2.50; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00@2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report a fair trade, though, generally speaking, the demand is far from being active. Prices for common green lumber are weak, but without further change. Hardwood is quiet, and oak and ash culls are quoted lower; also common whitewood. Good dry stock is steady. The following quotations are furnished:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00	@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	......
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.50	@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........June 13.

Schr Lone Star, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber, 21 m lath.
Schr Thomas P. Sheldon, Erie, 1,200 tons coal.
Schr Michelson, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, 240 m lumber, 50 m lath, 10 m shingles.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 330 m lumber, 50 m lath, 10 m shingles.
Schr Russian, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 10 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, 450 m lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Marrinette, Menominee, 500 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, 214 m lumber, 92 m lath.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 132 m lumber.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 270 m shingles.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 3 m posts.
Barge Ellen William, Menominee, 320 m lumber.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 1,181 tons coal.
Schr S. F. Gale, Oconto, 185 m lumber.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, 170 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 42 m staves, 402 m heading.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr M. B. Hale, Ford River, 250 m lumber.
Schr Frontier City, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Scow Black Hawk, Hamlin, 105 m lumber, 12 pkgs fish.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Alex. B. Moore, Bay City, 675 m lumber, 300 brls salt.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 220 m lumber.
Schr George Steele, Oconto, 225 m lumber.
Scow Mendota, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Millard Filmore, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr City of Green Bay, Erie, 660 tons coal.
Schr Potomac, Pensaukee, 200 m lumber.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Grand Haven, 140 m lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, 235 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Lotus, Ford River, 250 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, 180 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Cleveland, 3,000 cedar posts, 300 telegraph poles.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 25 m lumber, 1,400 m shingles, 81 pkgs fish.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr A. Thorine, Clay Banks, 750 m shingles.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Grand Haven, 101 m lumber.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Oswego, 420 tons coal.
Schr American, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Stmr S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 405 brls sugar, and sundries.
Brig Plymouth, Muskegon, 163 m lumber, 2,211 lath.
Schr Lucerne, Erie, 1,290 tons coal.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 25 cases brandy, and sundries.
Prop East, Kincardine, 2,760 brls salt.
Schr N. J. Preston, Oswego, 432 tons coal.
Brig Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr John Tibbets, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 3 barges in tow.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 420 bars steel rails, 715 pkgs sugar.

NIGHT ARRIVALS.

Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, sundries.

CLEARED..........June 13.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, cargo of sundries.
Schr Mary S. Higgie, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.
Bark Erastus Corning, Buffalo, 70,000 bu oats.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Buffalo, 16,595 bu corn.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 635 brls flour.
Schr J. N. Foster, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, 17,430 bu wheat.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 23,576 bu corn.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 9,000 bu wheat.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bu corn, 205 brls flour.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 22,680 bu corn, 200 brls oatmeal, 800 brls corn meal.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 10 brls mess pork, and sundries.
Schr Mediator, Buffalo, 17,580 bu rye.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 10,000 bricks.
Schr John Miner, Port Colborne, 19,833 bu wheat.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 2,825 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop China, Erie, 33,550 bu corn, 2,000 brls flour.
Schr G. Mallison, Oswego, 18,629 bu wheat.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats.
Schr Homer, Buffalo, light.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Prop Ballentine, Buffalo, 47,841 bu corn.
Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 9,138 bu corn, 200 brls flour, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

The rates on grain were ¼c lower, quotable at 5½c for corn and 6¼c for wheat to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo, schrs Champion, Christine Nilsson, Amaranth, and Idaho, corn, at 5½c. To Kingston, schr Reindeer, wheat, at 12½c. To Boston via Ogdensburg, prop Brooklyn, corn, at 26c. To New York via Buffalo, props Plymouth and Chicago, corn and wheat, through rate. To Walkersville, schr Tecumseh, rye, at 5c. To Montreal, prop East, wheat, through rate. Total capacity equal to 52,000 bu wheat, 118,000 bu corn, and 14,000 bu rye. The schrs Zach Chandler and Parana were chartered for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 6½c; Gerrit Smith, wheat to Kingston at 13c.

Miscellaneous.

The schr Trowbridge lost her headgear in a collision in the river yesterday.

—Five of the largest vessels on the great lakes are now in port, and all came out new this season—the schrs Scotia, Red Wing, Lucerne, A. B. Moore, and steam barge Ballentine. The barge Ballentine takes out 48,000 bu of corn. The owners of the Moore estimate her carrying capacity at 65,000 to 70,000 bu of corn.

—The bark Homer, which was beached on Lake Huron last fall, and has been in Bates' dock undergoing repairs, was towed outside last evening to ship her centreboard. The Homer has been thoroughly overhauled at a cost of about $10,000, and when completed will be as good as new. She will be ready for sea soon.

—The schr Griswold, lost in Lake Superior last fall, was valued at $14,000, and insured for $10,000. She hailed from Detroit. It is her owner's opinion that she foundered and was afterward forced ashore by the force of the waves and the heavy ice of last winter. The names of the crew, of whom there were seven beside the Captain, are not known—another illustration of the faultiness of the law which permits a vessel to clear without leaving behind the name of every person on board.

—The Detroit papers give the following: A telegram received yesterday afternoon from Crawford's Quarry says: "The bark Mary E. Perew went ashore at Presque Isle Point June 10, at 8 o'clock a. m. She is hard on and leaking a little. She is grain loaded, and went on in a fog. Wind northwest." A telegram has been received in this city ordering a wrecking expedition to organize and depart at once for the scene of the disaster. The Perew is owned by Capt. Mark Toms, of Buffalo. She cleared from Milwaukee. She was formerly a barkentine in rig, but recently converted into a three-and-after. She is 496 tons burden.

—A private dispatch received in this city yesterday says a barge loaded with 14,000 bushels of wheat from the schooner J. Bigler, from Chicago, was run into and sunk by the propeller Dromedary on the St Lawrence River.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—A dense fog on the lake yesterday gave shipping considerable trouble. In the afternoon a lumber-laden barge, one of the fleet towed by the propeller Favorite, grounded on North Point reef, but was lightered off without damage. Last night the steam fishing boat A. Eaton ran ashore on North Point reef. She was pulled off by the tug G. W. Tift.—*Milwaukee News*, 13.

Whale's Back shoal, which has been the cause of the destruction of a large amount of property as well as life, is located in Green Bay, and is one among countless others which abound thereabouts. It is marked by a second-class iron-can buoy—piles with brush. Off from the west end of Whale's Back shoal, bearing northeast 500 yards, there is a spot of boulders, with ten feet of water. The soundings in proximity to the Whale's Back shoal are irregular; the bottom is stone, sand and gravel. Within 700 feet of the main shoal there is from six to twenty-one fathoms of water. Whale's Back is composed of two shoals 1,400 yards in extent east and west, and 400 feet north and south. The least water four feet. The buoy is placed between the two shoals.—*Detroit Press.*

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. (A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and Special Diseases, of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Female diseases treated with success. Circulars free.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Retirement of Mr. John F. Tracy from the Presidency of the Road.

Speculations as to His Successor.

Mr. John F. Tracy declines to serve as President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. This intention he announced immediately after his re-election to the office at the Directors meeting, on the 5th inst. He contended that the road had attained such magnitude as to demand the undivided energies and attention of its President—a requirement with which he could not comply. Besides, his impaired health prevented his applying himself closely to the duties of the office.

To a certain extent this announcement was a complete surprise, and the cause of no little consternation among the assembled Directors. Intimations of such a purpose had been given as early as last summer; but the defiant attitude assumed by Mr. Tracy last fall, after the result of the famous "corner" had prompted Horace F. Clark to be imperiously exacting, and had led those interested to suppose he would tenaciously hold over. To a man possessed of several millions, the harassing anxieties of such a position more than offset the prestige and emoluments it gives. Besides, one such railroad as the Rock Island ought to satisfy the ambition of any man. With it Mr. Tracy has been longest identified. He has grown up with it, and is familiar with all its details and operations. To the direction of that he retires, because it asks less of him. While doing this he will retain his large interest in the Northwestern, of which Company he will continue to be a Director.

The question of a succession is now interesting. Horace F. Clark and Jay Gould propose to have a voice in naming the coming man. Probably the matter will be settled on Thursday next at the meeting of the Board of Directors in New York. Meantime, conjecture is very busy. The Board is largely under Mr. Tracy's control, being elected in his interest, and, it is claimed, he can nominate his successor. Several considerations, however, affect the decision. The many new and extensive projects of the Company more than exhaust the large net earnings, and additional money must be procured. To accomplish this result, a powerful President is necessary—one who is trusted and recognized as competent for the most stupendous undertaking. An easier solution of the problem is possible on account of the presence of Mr. J. L. Ten Have, Frezn, of Amsterdam, Holland, who represents the twenty-six millions of interest the Dutch have in the Northwestern; and, as the major part of the new supplies must come from that quarter, the next President will have to be a man who can command the confidence of the interested foreigners. Mr. Ten Have is now in this city, accompanied by Mr. M. L. Sykes, Jr., Vice-President, and acting President. Mr. Tracy and four other Directors are also here, not a sufficient number for a quorum. Mr. Tracy's resignation has not yet been accepted, but, should he insist upon retiring—as he doubtless will—his successor will be chosen in New York.

OXYGEN AND CARBON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The query of "Oxygen," in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in regard to carbon, may be answered as follows: If "Oxygen" should undertake to run an engine by putting water into the furnace and coal into the boiler, it would be a similar case to the one he refers to. The fatty part of our bodies is carbon, and must be supplied through the stomach or digestive organs; while the lean or muscular portion is oxygen, and is supplied through the lungs. The combination in the lungs of the carbon and hydrogen composing the black or venous blood, with the oxygen, causes an expansion of oxygen, which condition produces caloric or heat,—a condition constantly necessary to animal life. Here is the true force of life, which physiologists have so long wondered at, locating it in the heart; whereas, if the whole force of life were located in the heart, it would be torn asunder at once. The molecular particles of oxygen being much smaller than those composing the venous blood, and absent from it, leaving a vacuum in the interstices therein, the oxygen rushes through the air-vesicles of the lungs, which are only the size to permit oxygen and exclude nitrogen, from the external pressure to fill said vacuum. This is the force of life. If "Oxygen" will put oxygen in the lungs and carbon into the stomach, in proper quantities, he will keep the animal machine in running order. CARBON.

Keying's Opium Test.

When Keying was sent down, almost with a Viceroy's powers, from Peking to Canton, to investigate the opium smuggling, he began by investigating the lives of the Chinese merchants. It is said that he invited all the importers to a magnificent dinner; and they attended it with joy, greatly honored by the invitation. But when it came time to go home, they were politely informed that they were to spend the night with their host. This was his civil way of finding out how many of them could live without smoking opium. The next morning they found that they were still kept in his palace for another festival. Nor when the next night came were they released. Before long, one after another surrendered. Though every man of them knew that to confess that he was an opium-eater or an opium-smoker was to sign his own death warrant, still, one by one, the poor wretches had to give in. They begged the Viceroy to give them their opium, even if it were for the last time. And so, before many days, he had proved to his own satisfaction, by their own confession, that most of his own countrymen who were engaged in foreign trade were themselves victims of the appetite which his government was trying to suppress. The story shows what happens when people have not complete control of their appetite.

Didn't Like It.

A lady with a poodle-dog entered a smoking-car on a Western train, the other day, and when the conductor endeavored to persuade her to go into another car, she refused, saying her presence would deter the occupants from smoking. A gentleman, however, took out a cigar, and began to smoke, when she wrenched it from his mouth, exclaiming: "If there is anything I do hate, it is tobacco-smoke." The passengers who had witnessed the affair were convulsed with laughter, but the offending smoker suppressed whatever emotions may have been struggling for expression in words or action, and maintained throughout the same imperturbable gravity which had characterized him from the first. Calmly rising from his seat, he opened the window nearest him, fastening it up, and reaching over the seat back, took that woman's poodle-dog and threw him out of the window as far beyond as possible, at the same time saying: "If there is anything I do hate, it's a poodle-dog!"

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, CONTAINING PICTURES of a lady and two girls. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Evening Post.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OR CORNER OF UNION Park-place and Carroll-av., Thursday afternoon, June 12, a plain gold ring, 18 karats fine, engraved with the initials of owner and giver's names; the finder will please return it to No. 463 Carroll-av., and receive at least the thanks of the owner, by whom it was highly prized.

LOST—A CROSS, ONE SIDE GOLD, CHASED, the other side jet, with a pearl in the centre; a suitable reward will be paid for its return to this office.

LOST—$25 REWARD—DARK CHESNUT OR brown mare, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, white spots on back; will show signs of having interfered with front feet. J. S. WATSON, corner Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.

FOUND—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN FORTY-ninth and Fiftieth-sts., a pocket-book containing a sum of money which the owner can have by proving property. Address KAUFMAN.

$10 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS—RETURN satchel taken from Ft. Wayne Depot Thursday night to 61 South Water-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—AN ENGLISH SPOTTED coach dog. The above reward will be paid by returning to R. HAGENBUGH, Uhlich House, cor. State and Twenty-second-sts.

$15 REWARD—LOST—ONE DARK BAY OR chestnut-color mare, about 15 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds, white strip on forehead, two white spots right immediately under the saddle, low build and rather poor. Returner will be rewarded with $15 at 1207 South State-st. B. MEYER.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RE-turn of two cows, strayed or stolen from my premises, No. 243 Lake-av. Both cows small; one all white, the other white, spotted with red. GEO. C. CLARKE.

$20 REWARD—LOST—POCKETBOOK CONtaining about $20 in currency and two promissory notes, receipts, etc.; was lost going from Kinzie on North Clark to Illinois, thence Clybourn-av. car to North-av., on North-av. to bridge. The above reward will be paid on its return to F. G. BAUMGARTNER, Maywood, Ill., or Tribune office.

$50 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 636 WASHINGTON-st., June 5, a stylish dark bay horse, 16 hands high, weight 1,150 pounds, had on a blanket, halter, and chain attached. The above reward will be paid to the finder for returning to the owner, D. S. MILLS.

$50 REWARD—LOST, ON LAST WEDNESDAY three weeks, a gold watch with its owner's name inscribed on its inner case. The finder will receive the above reward by returning same to No. 123 South Desplaines-st., and no questions asked.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN TYLER and Polk—Cottage and lot, east front; lot 24x105; $3,500.
Honore-st., 130 feet from Adams—2-story and basement brick, swell front, lot 29x125, east front, inside blinds, with bars; all new; desirable neighborhood, $9,500.
Aberdeen-st., near Madison—2-story frame, and basement, 10 rooms; 24x120; $7,500, east front.
Green-st., near Monroe—2-story frame, and basement, 12 rooms, west front, $6,000.
Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.—2-story frame, barn, summer house, grapery; 33x152; $12,000.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—800 FEET, IRVING PARK. THE most desirable of all; 240 feet on each corner of block, at ½ cash value; ½ down, 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—33⅓x180 ft. between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts; $255 per foot, all cash. Best bargain in the market.
MICHIGAN-AV.—20x175 ft. between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; $350 per foot, ½ cash.
PRAIRIE-AV.—120 ft. east front between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. Also, 25 feet front near Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 82X170, ALL GROVE, east front, 2 blocks from station at Englewood. Go with us and see property at this growing suburb; 56 passenger trains. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 25x170 FEET, SOUTH-east corner Thirty-fourth-st.; price, $25,000; only $5,000 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. This is a fine lot for a block of buildings. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $875 to $3,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Hoyne-sts, and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50x160 FEET, WEST front, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; price, $200 per foot, easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 3 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 183X 265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES—MARSHFIELD-AV., near Congress-st. (Tyler); 2 stories. Building lots taken in part payment.
Harrison-st., west of Oakley; 2 stories; $3,805. Lot inside fire limits taken in exchange.
Wilcox-st., near Campbell-av.; $3,800.
Butterfield-st., near Egan-av.; cottage very cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON HALSTED, Emerald, Dashiell, Buddan, Arnold, State, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts. Also upon Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Small payment down. Five years, 6 per cent. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTHEAST CORner Thirty-third-st., 60x125 feet; liberal terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A BARGAIN, NEW 12-ROOM cottage within four blocks of Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N.W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. and N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner, will sell very cheap. Also, Boulevard lots, and lots near Boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 5 lots on Jackson-st., 2½ blocks west of Western-av., 26 feet each, $900. 50 feet on Madison-st., near Central Park. 60 feet on Madison-st., near Union Park.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st.; price, $1,600; must be sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, two new houses, 10 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW COTTAGE, with lot, on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne; terms very easy. S. M. MILLARD, 135 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, LOT NEAR Central Park, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; must be sold at once to close an estate. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50x170 FEET, EAST front, a little north of Twenty-sixth-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY STORE AND HOUSE ON West Madison-st., lot 24x125; price, $3,500; $1,100 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN WISNER'S MILWAUKEE-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st., near depot, artesian well, public school, park, and boulevard, and omnibus line; title perfect; prices low; long time; ground high, streets made and ornamented with trees; improving rapidly. Call at our office and take a free ride to see these lots. WISNER BROS., Room 12, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON JOHNSON-AV., IN Sec. 14, 37, 13, cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., FINE HOUSE, NINE rooms, beautiful order, modern improvements; lot 25 x180, east front, near Twenty-ninth-st. Possession given—$8,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 12 acres on Harrison-st. and Barry Point-road, fronting city limits, and ¼ mile from Central Park. 10 acres on Hyman-av., near Hawthorne. 20 or 40 acres, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Archer-road, on long time. 3 acres on Milwaukee-av., corner boulevard.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house, and lot, at a sacrifice, only $6,700 if taken this week; convenient to Van Buren and Madison-st. cars. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTHWEST CORner Thirty-fifth-st., 50x170 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE, NEAR street cars, new and elegantly finished, large lots, water, &c. Call and investigate before purchasing; price low and easy terms. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., 50x180 feet. Van Buren-st., corner Centre-av., 120 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000, ½ CASH, WILL BUY 6⅔ ACRES fronting on Wabash and Michigan-avs., in Sec. 34, 38, 14. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS FRONTING HUMBOLDT Park, for $1,000 each, one-third cash. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$60,000—I WILL SELL FOR THIS SUM a 15 years' lease of a valuable property, well rented, and producing over $20,000 per annum after this year. A part interest at same rate. Can be paid for in installments. No agents or trading. Address G 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE 8-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT, Prairie-av.; $5,000.
Cottage and lot, Artesian-av.; $2,500.
Octagon marble house, Michigan-av.; $15,000. Terms, only $500 down. Long time for either.
S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A CENTRAL-LOCATED STATE-ST. property, on leased ground, well rented and producing a good income. Only $10,000, cash down, or will trade to extent of $25,000 for unincumbered city property. Address G 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT on Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.; 3-story marble front; in perfect order. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF South Park-av. and Douglas Place, facing the South Park or Grand Boulevard, 65x165 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SEVERAL GOOD houses and lots, 2 corners; also 4 nice rooms to rent. Address 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., AN elegant residence on a corner in Hayes' Subdivision on Fulton-st., east of Ashland-av., 62x136, corner Adams-st. and Irving-place, $100 per foot, easy payments. Two-story and basement brick, Warren-av., near Robey-st., south front.

FOR SALE—LARGE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, Aberdeen, near Adams, $6,500; long time. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; ELEGANT MARBLE-front at a sacrifice; only $2,700 cash, balance long time; just finished. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND VAcant property on West Jackson-st., near Morgan. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Real Estate Broker, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
8 lots on Robey-st., fronting Wicker Park, at a bargain.
30 lots in Wicker Park, belonging to a non-resident, to be closed out at retail.
56x125 corner Adams-st. and Campbell-av.; cheap.
56x125 corner Jackson-st. and Campbell-av., with cottage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, WITH COAL LANDS; FARM of 240 acres, within one mile of railroad station, with every indication of coal on the premises, a good spring of water, and well adapted for a stock farm; can be exchanged for a stock of boots and shoes, clothing, or groceries. Apply to THOMAS E. JOURDAN, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, in Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill.; land of the best quality; terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Room 42, Reaper Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm of 1,067 acres, finely improved, in LaSalle County, Ill. The whole tract is underlaid with workable veins of coal. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, 50 FEET PARK front, or acre property worth about $2,500, for which will pay all cash if a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, WELL LOCATED, in exchange for a profitable manufacturing stock at par; if desirable, small incumbrance assumed. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED BUSINESS property, for which we will pay cash and A 1 acre property, and assume incumbrance. STORRS & WARE, 84 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x125 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ACRE PROPerty at Washington Heights:
40 acres in n w ¼ of Sec. 25, 37, 13, grove and ridge.
40 acres in n e ¼ of Sec. 25, 37, 13, ridge opposite Morgan Park.
30 acres in Vincennes Road Addition, Sec. 19, 37, 14.
24 acres in Block 4, Keneger's Sub, Sec. 30, 37, 14.
80 acres w ½ of n w ¼ of Sec. 24, 37, 13.
80 acres w ½ of sw ¼, Sec. 13, 37, 13.
80 acres ridge and grove fronting south on Morgan-av.
80 acres ridge and grove fronting north on Morgan-av.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—7 CHOICE LOTS ON SEVENTY-FIFTH-st., east of Grand Crossing, high land; half cash, balance 4 years at 8 per cent; bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SASE—AT HINSDALE—A NICE PLACE TO sell or rent on most favorable terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-sixth-st., at a bargain; also 88 feet on Greenwood-av., near Oak-st., in Egandale, $1,000 cash, balance, 2 years. Choice lot on Madison-av., Hyde Park, near Fifty-seventh-st., $50. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME, 40 minutes' ride, 2-story house and only half an acre of garden, only $4,000; easy terms; monthly payments if desired. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—100 LOTS OR 10 ACRES, cheap.
Central Park—50 lots on long time.
Elmhurst—Acre property. Also, first-class new dwelling.
Lombard—Half-acre lots. Also, 5 or 10-acre tracts.
West Lombard—Building lots on monthly payments, with money furnished for improvement.
W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURban home, $3,500; easy payments; the land is worth $3,000. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES in Evanston, South Evanston, and Rogers' Park; also, building lots and acre property. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Real Estate Broker, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES NEAR BLUE ISLAND, ON line proposed, C., D. & V. R. R., at a great bargain.
149 acres on Pacific & Atlantic Railroad; station on property; at farming prices.
10 acres, Forty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove.
20 acres, Halstead and Fifty-fifth-sts.
Acre property and lots in city and suburbs, at bargains.
KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—10¾ ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, BEing Lot 2 of Stuart's Subdivision, Sec. 1, 38, 12. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good clay improved land, in timothy, one-half mile from depot, at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago. Price $535; cash, $100, balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—80 LOTS IN HITT'S SUBDIVISION OF S.E. ¼ of Sec. 3, 37, 14, Washington Heights, near Junction and Dummy depots, on 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years' time, interest only 6 per cent; a splendid opportunity for parties wishing to build. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops, very low, one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS IN NORTH EVANSTON—Am building 3 stores and 10 houses. Carpenters, painters and masons wanted. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE NEW RESIDENCES AT Auburn, on Rock Island Railroad, near Englewood and Normal school. These houses are large and convenient, and will be sold with 50 or 100 feet of ground at low prices and on terms to suit. Auburn is a beautiful subdivision, handsomely improved with elms, sidewalks, graded streets, etc. Best of railroad facilities. Lots on easy terms. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL FARM—New house and good lot, near the boulevard entrance to Central Park. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., No. 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED, A HORSE AS FIRST PAYment on half-acre lot, Washington Heights, $700, balance 5 years at 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, No. 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of 8 rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one in Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston, at $18, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots, and acres; call at our office, 173 Madison-st., and get a list of our property in the Evanston Real Estate News, published by us. L. C. PITNER & SON.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, AT $150 TO $200 EACH, near depot, at Norwood Park; terms, $15 down, and $5 a month afterward. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACREtracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 166 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND new car works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at low prices and on terms to suit purchasers. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 20, 10, 5, OR ½ acre lots at big bargains; also handsome grove property near Fifty-ninth-st. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES OF LAND IN SCHOOL SECtion, near Madison-st., at a bargain if taken this week. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—RIDGE LOTS, grove lots, close to depot, public school, etc; price low, payments easy. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CARshops C. & N. W. R. R., on reasonable terms of payment. Office open from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening. A. C. ODELL, Room 10, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4¼ ACRES EACH—short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Oakland, on Ellis-av., near depot and horse-cars. Furnace, conservatory, gas, and good water; house finely finished, good barn; lot 50x180 ft. to alley. Will sell at a great bargain if taken at once. Furnished or unfurnished. Price, $18,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, ONE MORE LARGE house with fine grounds, and one more house of moderate cost. See this delightful village before buying a home. HOVEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—15 TO 25 LOTS, NEAR ASHLAND-AV. and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, at a bargain. Address G 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 142x189 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FINANCIAL.

FOR LOANS, REAL ESTATE, LAW ADVICE, money collecting, inquire at 524 State-st. Cheap lots near the boulevard.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS, SECURED NOTES, houses on leased lots, etc. L. R. CARSWELL, 149 and 151 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL EState security, at 9 per cent; $1,400, $900 for six months; short time commercial paper wanted. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS, ON CITY and Cook County real estate for a term of years. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $20,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 158 Washington-st.

MONEY AT 9 PER CENT IN SUMS FROM $10,000 to $50,000 on city property; $1,000 at 10 per cent. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

WANTED—$12,000 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity; will pay 10 per cent and fair commission. Address M I J, Tribune office.

$2,000—$1,500—$1,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE years, on improved city real estate. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., of Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., 9 to 12, 2 to 4.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState for five years. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INTEREST in a soda and mineral water factory. Address P 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH ACtive brain, not afraid to work, and $800 cash, can join me in business, retail cash, established and pays well. No particulars by letter. References exchanged. Address D, Carrier 38.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a nice bowling saloon, just ready to open. 33 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED BAkery, doing a good trade. Address G 3, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A REAL ESTATE FIRM, well established, will take a partner, either active or silent, who can command $30,000 or more in cash, as wanted for special objects; $10,000 per annum profits guaranteed, with security; references exchanged. Principals, giving real name, in confidence may address G 7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL GIVE A SMART, active young man, with $3,000 in cash, a half interest in a branch of my business, already established and paying well, to attend to city sales; will put up equal amount myself. Those meaning business only need answer. Address G 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $30,000 TO $50,000 cash, to take financial charge of a large, well-established manufacturing business. Address J 15, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

IF A LADY WITH $1,500 DESIRES TO MAKE money, and a reputation as an actress, with an experienced manager, let her address P 78, Tribune office. N. B.—Security and best of reference given. All communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—2 TICKETS TO DENVER, COL., OR to there and return. WILL H. MOORE, Room 1, 133 Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—BEST LOCATION WEST Side—Shady, free from dust; house large, new, and every summer comfort; best table; an elegant home; choice rooms, en suite or single; a single lady can be accommodated. Terms from $7.

48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—$6 TO $8 PER week for board and room at St. Charles' Hotel. Day-board, $4.50. First-class accommodations.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—FURnished and unfurnished rooms, with closets, on first and second floors; table first-class; terms moderate. Married couples will find this a delightful summer home. Only one block from Madison-st.

140 WARREN-AV.—A SUITE OF PLEASANT front rooms, neatly furnished, with good board, suitable for two or three persons.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, with bedrooms; centrally located, pleasant location; furnished, with or without board, and at reasonable charges.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room adjoining bath-room, with board; or two small rooms, also furnished; several table boarders can be accommodated.

343 FULTON-ST.—THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms, with board; all modern improvements; new brick house.

600 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO SUITES OF rooms to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished, for gents, or gents and their wives. House first-class. Hot and cold water-bath, etc.

604 ADAMS-ST.—ONE BLOCK WEST OF UNION Park, two elegant front suites, on first and second floors, with board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—I elegantly furnished room with board; conveniences of all modern improvements; croquet grounds connected, and best accommodations in the city.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, NEWLY FURNISHED and reopened. A few fine suites left for families, Also, single rooms for young men. Fine summer resort. One block from Union Park, 511 Madison-st.

TWO YOUNG MEN CAN SECURE A NICE LARGE room and good plain board in a private family on the West Side. Address P 80, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, newly furnished, to rent, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. References required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth—A nice, cheerful, family hotel; good rooms and table, and positively the lowest prices in the city. Call and see.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT AND rear room. furnished, with board, for gents and wives, or two gents. Also day board.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room for gentleman and wife, also pleasant back room for two gentlemen, with first-class table.

763 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent, with or without board, suitable for four gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

927 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single: terms reasonable; table boarders accommodated.

1030 WABASH-AV. (FLORENCE-PLACE)—Large, airy, pleasant furnished rooms, single or en suite, for families or single persons; house has all the modern improvements; location the finest in the city; livery and boarding stable in the rear. Can accommodate several day boarders.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH, South Side House—Hotel; excellent table and rooms at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—Desirable rooms, unfurnished except carpet, with board. Address R 38, Tribune office.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—ELEGANT SITUATION, convenient to the business part of the city, and as a family residence is unequaled. First-class table accommodation. Transient guests $2 per day. Permanent boarders reasonable rates. Situated at corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. RUCKER & HAWLEY, Proprietors. D. Little, Manager.

North Side.

103½ NORTH WELLS-ST.—ONE SUITE OF SINgle rooms to rent, with first-class board.

208 SEDWICK-ST.—THE VERY PLACE THIS summer, cool, and pleasant rooms, with good board; $5 a week.

Country.

NICE BOARD AT HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN THE new summer hotels of Lake Forest and Highland Park, and near the splendid residence of W. W. Boynton; large grounds; lake view; reference, S. Mears, E. Ashley Mears. JAMES BARNUM, 200 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

ANY PERSON WISHING A GOOD FRONT ROOM, or suite, with modern conveniences and good board, in private family, can find the same by addressing R 74, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife at Hyde Park or Kenwood; breakfast and tea only for the gentleman; references exchanged. Address J 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM, WITH 11:30 DINNER; SUPPERS occasionally. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEMAN ON West Side in a house of modern improvements; late dinners. Address J 20, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXTENSIVE FAMILY GROCERY FOR SALE. Sales, yearly, $50,000; profits, $10,000; stock, fixtures, horses, etc., $6,500. Terms, $4,000 cash; $2,500 notes, no bonus. A rare chance. Apply immediately to McPHERSON & CO., 162 Washington-st.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FINE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap for cash, or part cash and part real estate, at 15 Milwaukee-av.

BAKERY FOR SALE. A RARE CHANCE FOR A live man; everything in good order, and doing a good business. Apply on the premises. CLARK & McCOY, 27 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, with lease, and license for next year; house can accommodate 25 boarders; furniture, and all in good running order; I will sell cheap for cash; reason for selling, going to live in the country. Call at 257 South Canal-st. for a few days.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, West Side; first-class stock and fixtures. Will be sold cheap. Address, one week, J 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. 235 West Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE. MOST desirable locality, West Side. At a great sacrifice. Apply at J. & E. W. BLOCKI, 20 Market-st.

GROCERS, ATTENTION—WE KNOW OF A RARE chance for an experienced retail grocer with a moderate capital. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; FRESH NEW stock, worth $3,500. Address R 81, Tribune office.

HOUSE, SALOON, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; the best location in the city, near the new City Hall, No. 133 Adams-st., or No. 27 West Randolph-st., in the saloon.

HOTEL, COMPLETELY FITTED, FOR SALE AND building to lease. Very central. Excellent opportunity. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. APply at 97 West Madison-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures of one of the best vessel markets in the city. Apply on premises, 310 West Twenty-second-st.

MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS FOR SALE, established 1853, doing a good cash trade. Stock small, rent low, location good; no bonus; poor health the cause of selling. Address R 29, Tribune office.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

ONE OF THE BEST CORNER GROCERIES ON West Side for sale; investment second to none; about $3,000 will take it. Address J 24, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT, WITH SALOON, FOR SALE AT A bargain. Apply to JOHN ESCHER, 431 South Canal-st.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE within half a block of the Rolling Mill. Apply at 46 Rawson-st.

SALOON LEASE AND FIXTURES NO. 173 CLARK-st. for sale cheap, or would take partner.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—An excellent business chance may be secured by a merchant tailor and clothier at Elgin, Ill. The business is established 25 years, possesses a fine trade, and is only disposed from ill health. Stock at present light and select; the store is fitted up expressly for the business, and will be rented at a reasonable rate. Inquire of T. F. Phillips, No. 10 East Madison-st., Field, Benedict & Co., corner Market and Washington-sts., Biddle & Boyd, 274 East Madison-st., or the subscriber, S. McOSKER, Elgin, Ill.

THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, AND FIXTURES OF a finely-paying restaurant, with large ladies' trade, in one of the best locations in the city, for sale; or would prefer to sell a half interest to a good man. Parties seeking investment should avail themselves of this opportunity. Full particulars at our office, WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO A PERSON WHO IS WILLING TO JOIN THE subscriber in a first-class billiard hall and saloon, who can command $3,000, can realize $10,000 per year; business already established. Address R 67, Tribune office.

THE GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF A WELL-paying clothing and merchant-tailoring business in a good location in the city, with or without stock. For particulars inquire at the office of H. A. KOHN & BROTHERS, 10, 12, 14 Lake-st.

$400 CASH WILL BUY A STYLISH RESTAUrant and bakery, 26x80, in complete running order, with rooms up-stairs for 20 boarders. Good reason for selling. Apply on premises, 29 South Canal-st.

$15,000—A LONG LEASE ON AN IMPROVED property centrally located, producing over $5,000 per annum, for sale; $10,000 cash required. Address G 96, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE, UPright, and tubular boilers, portable and stationary engines; one Buckeye engine and boiler. Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 66 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINE, NEW, 18in. x12in. Apply Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—35,000 COMMON RED BRICK. STATE price for cash. Address R 41, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES THE ACquaintance of a lady not over 30; references exchanged. Object, matrimony. Please address S E, 1009, No. 806 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, WITH BARN, corner Lake and Wahpansah-avs. Apply at 61 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 164 North Dearborn-st., one 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 15 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—957 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., 2-story frame house, containing 12 rooms; hot and cold water, laundry, &c. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath-room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE FOR A HOTEL, THE splendid four-story and basement stone-front building, 80 by 106 feet, situated on the southeast corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts. Apply to E. A. JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—TWO-STORY FRAME; 10 rooms; good repair; Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS in every respect, and all modern improvements. Apply at 388 Chicago-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW homes, 14 rooms all modern improvements; Lake view, corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st. Call at house.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS HOT and cold baths, northeast corner Throop and Van Buren-sts. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—514 WABASH-AV., HAS MODERN IMprovements, 10 rooms, and will be rented cheap. Apply on premises from 12 to 4 o'clock.

TO RENT—HOUSE 878 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS and barn, at $100 per month, to a good party who will buy the furniture at a fair price. Apply at 51 South Water-st., corner Wabash-av., between 11 and 12 a. m. or 5 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 WEST Madison-st., a Gothic cottage of 7 rooms and closets, centrally located and newly refitted. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—NICE 7-ROOM COTtage and barn, on South Side, near cars. W. M. JACKSON, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, WARREN-AV., $35 per month; store, with 8 rooms, Madison-st., $70; 8-room tenement, Madison-st., $35; 6-room tenement, Madison-st., $25; fine large house, Madison-st., $50; 2 tenements on Van Buren-st., $30 each; 2-story house, Adams-st., $40; Kinzie-st. store, $25. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, WEST ADAMS-ST., near Robey, in complete order; rent low. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st. over Fidelity Bank.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 461 Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge-courts, lot 40x170 feet, with good barn; immediate possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, with all modern improvements, and furnished. Apply on the premises 1198 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE—21 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.; 11 rooms, newly papered, $60; also 1069 Wabash-av., $60. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEAT CORNER STORE WITH LIGHT basement and rooms above, 75 West Washington-st. Apply to ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., or to MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10, Otis Block, southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM COTtage on Park-av., near California-av.; very desirable place; will sell or rent; cheap to good party. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., in Citizens' Bank.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTY-ninth-st., 10-room house in fine order; only $50 per month. Call early. STORRS & WARE.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—TWO PLEASANT dwellings; also two nice furnished houses, one for the summer only. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Real Estate Broker, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—NICE FURNISHED house of ten rooms for summer or till May. Address C. G. G. PAINE, Evanston, or 8 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA, 40 minutes' ride, Milwaukee Railroad. house 10 rooms, barn, five acres of garden, fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, etc. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT COMFORT AND ELEgance go and secure a room at the St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgly and en suite, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS AT 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two persons. No. 192 South Halsted-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, 40X100, SECOND and third floors; Nos. 50 and 52 East Madison-st. Can furnish steam-power if desired for third floor. Apply on premises. D. A. CASHMAN.

TO RENT—927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO OR THREE very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and wives.

TO RENT—$12.50—FINE SLEEPING-ROOM OR OFfice, 14x15, with water, etc., second floor. Apply at 185 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, in back part of house No. 371 West Harrison-st.; rent, $18.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 552 Butterfield-st., suitable for housekeeping, and use of a kitchen.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 334 Wabash-av. Terms very low.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire at Room 81. Elevator in the building.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN and wives (without children) new handsomely-furnished rooms; $16 to $40. 41 Clark-st., Room 30. References.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT $12 AND $15 to gentlemen with references. 40 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 and 166 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen; also suite for housekeeping for two. Call early this morning. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED, with alcove, fronting Union Park, $20 per month. Address G 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at 136 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM AND 2 SINGLE rooms, well furnished, to respectable young men; private house. 413 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, FIRST floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN, SMALL, cheerful, and furnished; vault and closets. Also desk-room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 153 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR corner LaSalle, a few doors from Sherman House. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT AND LOFTS, 326 and 328 South Clark-st. Price very low. Lofts well suited for manufacturing—good hoist. S. R. HAVEN, No. 10 Jarvis Block.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE 119 EAST RANdolph-st., near Clark. Desirable location. Also desk room. Apply on premises.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 521 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 rooms; rent not to exceed $25. Address R 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, WITH one or two good show-windows, for a retail business, in a busy part of city. A place with 4 or 5 rooms for housekeeping, attached, would be preferable. Address, with full particulars, RETAIL STORE, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE IN complete order for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singer's, at half the usual price. 328 East Indiana, between Rush and Pine-sts.

A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MAchines, nearly new, embracing the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, and all the leading machines, for sale very cheap, by the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, at 74 State-st. Persons about to buy any of the above kinds will find here a bargain.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments. Open evenings.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS, AT HALF price, warranted. Repairing done. PERCY & CO., 337 West Madison-st.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 264 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 288 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE IN A STONE-FRONT house of twelve rooms, with lease, on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court; terms cash; responsible party wanted. Address Q 91, Tribune office.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS, at lowest cash prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., (removed to) 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND CONTENTS OF A first-class hotel. For further information apply to D. S. WARREN, Yankton, D. T.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all. New and improved designs, seven styles, adapted to parlor, dining-room, library, office, and store, sold on installments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., (removed to) 383 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—EAST MADISON-ST.—NINETY-NINE years' lease. Proposals will be received at the real estate office of Philip Myers & Co., Room 18 Major Block, until the 21st day of June, for a ninety-nine years' lease of the lot fronting on Madison-st., between Major Block and H. O. Stone's building. Particulars made known on application at said office. JOHN V. FARWELL, N. S. BOUTON, PHILIP MYERS.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—LIGHT SERVICES, until he can get a situation.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK. German preferred, that speaks English. Address R 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN, who understands bookkeeping and the duties of a hotel clerk, to go to the country and take charge of an office in a hotel; small salary. Call at Room 46 Exchange Building, to-day.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER FOR CITY, ON COMmission. G 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN, AND to make himself generally useful. Apply to M. W. DU PRE'S Picture Store, 23 South Desplaines-st., between hours of 8 and 10 a. m., June 14. References required.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS carriage trimmer at BROWN & MEYERS' Carriage Shops, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN HOUSE-painters. L. C. WRIGHT, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—AT NORTH EVANSTON, CARPENters, masons, and painters; 20 buildings to be erected. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A FIRST-class negative retouching artist, lady or gentleman. Address at once, stating terms, &c., Lock-Box 15, Ottumwa, Iowa.

WANTED—5 EXPERIENCED UPHOLSTERERS; pay good wages and give steady work. Apply to COLBY & WIRTS, 292 and 294 State-st.

WANTED—A COAT AND A VEST-MAKER; BEST prices paid. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 10 Madison-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN BARBERS; GOOD wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at 131 Twenty-second-st., up stairs. CASANO.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS MAN TO RUN A Smith's patent sticking machine. One first-class man to run a circular saw. At JOHN McEWEN'S, 243 North Wells-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD TOBACCO-CUTters at once. Inquire at 43 River-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GORDON-PRESS feeder; steady work. G. B. RICHARDSON, 74 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER, OR one who has had some experience and desires to finish his trade. VIVIAN & GILL, 139 Lake-st.

WANTED—PLASTERER'S APPRENTICE; A young man to learn model-making and modelling; one who has had 1 or 2 years' practice in plastering preferred; work permanent at good wages. Inquire at TERRA COTTA WORKS, corner Catherine and Laflin-sts.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARVERS; ALSO TWO laboring men at SWINEY BRO.'S Furniture Factory, 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., corner Ashland-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF horses and delivery wagons, and do the marketing for a large family grocery; must understand the business, as done in this city; no strangers need apply. Address, with city reference, R 44, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR SAW MILL AND OTHER situations furnished in city, also men with capital at 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAW MILLS, 500 FOR railroads, farms, and chopping. Apply early to ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, etc., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CLEAN CUT YOUNG MAN AT THE Dearborn Dining Rooms, 79 Dearborn-st.; also, a good carver. Call to-day.

WANTED—COLORED BOY TO WORK IN THE kitchen at BENNETT'S Dining Room, rear No. 22 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $52 in one week. One young man made $27 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SOLICITORS AND AGENTS FOR THE "Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.," of Philadelphia, in Northern Illinois. Office, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE TO SELL OUR household articles; $15 to $25 a week easily made, in city and country. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY 10 SAW-MILL hands and 6 section hands for railroad. Apply at 274 South Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—10 GOOD TEAMS TO WORK 10 MILES from Court-House; $4 per day. Apply to S. MATHISON, 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER AT 67 SOUTH Halsted-st. Stranger in the city preferred.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN THE WESTERN States and Territories by a boot and shoe jobbing house; only those need apply who can influence a large trade and are thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address, with references, P. O. Box 2717 New York.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at No. 47 Miller-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, GERMAN OR Swede, at 141 Twenty-sixth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY, at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, to go to Evanston; small family, and good wages. Inquire at 200 LaSalle-st., first floor. H. WHIPPLE.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; big wages to a good girl. 7 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SECOND GIRL, WITH references, at 822 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 931 Indiana-av., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENRAL housework, one who can come well-recommended. 182 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for family of four. Call at 546 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 174 North State-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL. GOOD WAGES paid. 718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK at the Boston Dining Rooms, 39 North Wells-st., near the depot.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND WASH; MUST be competent and well recommended. Apply at 509 West Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework at 1006 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small private family, where washing is put out. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT PEOPLE'S DINING Rooms, 190 East Monroe-st. Call this morning.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—APPRENTICE GIRLS, TO LEARN THE dressmaking business. Apply at 314 Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON HOWE MAchines, for fine serge work; work inside; must understand the business; also, a good baster wanted. Apply at 642 South Canal-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK ON mantles and dresses; also, apprentices. 52 Peck-court.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS ON fine shirts at COLLINS & HUNT'S, 128 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av.; no fees.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS, FOR A MEDIcal work, sold only by subscription. 146 West Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE KITCHen, laundry and dining-room girls.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES FOR THE CITY and everywhere in the country, to sell my two excellent toilet articles, and rubber goods for ladies. Any lady can make money. MRS. PALMER, Room 3, 85 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY NOT taken, to make $100, quick, on Lincoln's Autobiography in fac-simile of his hand-writing. Price $1.50. Perfect sample, post-paid, to agents $1. City agents call from 12 to 2. JAMES P. SCOTT, 142 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN city or country, for our fast selling and big paying goods, 100 to 300 per cent, and business permanent. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR INGERSOLL'S LIFE OF Horace Greeley, just ready; also, for our other popular subscription books; come and see our new plans and inducements. Union Publishing Company, 235 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRAM'S BEAUTIFUL map of the United States and World; can be sold in every house. Also, new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithographs, photographs, etc. Send for new circular, and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "SHOW CARDS" in country towns. A. STEMPEL, 7 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION LOCK vault door, Marvin's make. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 99 YEARS' LEASE, 28X44 feet; 52 feet north of Randolph-st., east front, three party walls; will cost but a trifle to render available; bonus, $5,000 cash. This is the only ground north of Madison-st. in market. Such a lease ought to bring $10,000 without question, and soon will. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASE, 99 YEARS, 40X170 FEET on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court; fixed rate for entire period; 25 years' privilege of purchase; will be sold for a moderate bonus. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—A lot of saleable books and stationery, 75 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRANGER STILL CONTINUES TO sell his inimitable suits at the same old figure. Where does he do it? Why, at 128 and 130 Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL instruments of all kinds, will be sold at cost. 77 North Clark-st.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired, at the organ factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. E. M. TEED, PHYSICAL MEDIUM, 408 WEST Madison-st. Seance this evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, aged 28, where good intellectual ability, gentlemanly address, and unimpeachable character will secure him an opportunity of an introduction to the business life of Chicago. Address Box 2225, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier, by a thoroughly competent man, 4 years' experience. Best of city references. Willing to loan $400 or $500 to his employer on good security. Address P 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BOOT AND SHOE, grocery, or hardware store, by a young man of steady habits. Address J J C, or call at 264 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A book and stationery store; has had two years' experience; best of references given. Address R 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY A perfectly competent, reliable business man, in or out of office; very best references; if position of trust, best security given. Address G 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CHARGE OF A SET OF books from 4:30 to 6:30; good reference given. Address T, 317 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, OR AS traveling salesman, by a young man who is no smarter than many others, and cannot bring letters from all the principal dignitaries of the land, but is willing to work on his own recommendation. Address A A H, care THEO. WICKERSHAM, Hinsdale, DuPage County.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, where he can make himself generally useful, not afraid of work; fair penman; good at figures. Address P 85, Tribune office. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL versed in double or single entry, as bookkeeper, collector, or shipping clerk. Address R 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CORrespondent, secretary, or some like employment, by a rapid and expert accountant and thorough business man of twenty years' experience in jobbing, commission, manufacturing, etc.; would expect to attend strictly to business, and would be valuable where business was complicated and accuracy and reliability necessary. Address D, 1076 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, CORRESpondent, bookkeeper, or in any position in a mercantile office or business, by a thoroughly competent man who is willing to work for a very moderate salary. Highest references. Address J 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PAINTer and grainer in Chicago. Address CANADIAN, Post-office Box 165, Goderich, Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF boring, sinking, drifting, the making of self-acting incline planes, or any branch of mining, except surveying by one who is thoroughly versed; has a good, thorough practical knowledge of ventilation, likewise of carbonic and hydrogen gases; well versed in working veins of coal from 18 inches to 20 feet thick; first-class reference. Address THOS. CHEESMAN, Minonk, Woodford County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A civil engineering institute, who is a practical carpenter, as foreman, or to help, either architects, civil engineers, or surveyors. Speaks French and English, and has been a foreman on building before. Salary expected, moderate. Address J. PRIMEAU, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MALE cook in hotel or restaurant; wages not less than $30 per week. Address P 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A FURniture manufactory, by a man of large experience in the business, who can draw plans of any description and understands all the details of the business thoroughly, including machinery and men; can execute as well as plan. Address R 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—AS binder and machine-ruler. Address JOHN MATTHIAS, Braceville, Grundy County, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, with a baby 2 years old, from Canada, to go to the country. Address R 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 as driver of carriage, or delivery wagon, porter, or anything to make a living. Address G 94, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, to take care of farm or stock; understands the business thoroughly; best references: Address PATRICK FOSTER, 200 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR—WAS IN past employ over four years; good references given, and reasons for leaving last place. Address R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and take care of children. Call at No. 198 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, to do second work, or general housework in a small family. Please call at 280 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as laundress; good reference. Apply at 105 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A SMALL private family, or general housework in a small family; can furnish good reference if required; West Side preferred. Call at 126 Gurly-st., between Aberdeen and May.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, from Philadelphia, will make engagements with a few families to sew by the day or week. Perfect fit and stylish trimming guaranteed. Address S 92, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO WET-NURSES, with children, 2 and 6 weeks of age. Call at 911 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady of refinement as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor; no objection to leaving the city; can give the best of references. Address R 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, EIther for a single gentleman or a small family; can give good references, and understands the business thoroughly in all its branches. Address R 40, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL MEN OUGHT TO KNOW THAT THE PLACE to buy or sell a horse or buggy is 261 State-st.; positively no deception or loafers permitted on the premises; splendid exhibiting this morning for 60 more horses, and plenty of business. Two elegant coach teams just received, and will be sold at a bargain. Sale Stables of Horses, Buggies, and Harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, GOOD traveler, and very stylish, for sale, at 37 East Kinzie-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE DOING A SPLENDID STORE trade, corner of Morgan and Gurly-sts. Apply on the premises.

CARRIAGES—HAYDE & O'BRIEN HAVE ON hand, and are constantly manufacturing, first-class driving and family buggies; also several second-hand buggies which will be sold cheap for cash. Garden City Carriage Works, 731 and 733 State-st.

FOUR BIG CART-HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP, $60, $75, and $90 apiece; one for $25. At 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY PHAETON, CHEAP; ALSO top buggy nearly new. Apply at 77 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE BROWN HORSE 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. weight. Apply at 81 East Whiting-st., north of Chicago-av., North Side. Must be sold.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HANDSOME, GENTLE, family Morgan horse, dark bay; used to the city; any child can drive him; owner going away. Apply at 176 and 178 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE and double set of harness for sale cheap at 221 South Halsted-st.

FOUR PAIR FINE COACH HORSES AND FOUR pair fine single horses just from the country for sale at ROOT & VAN NORTWICK'S Livery Stable, 43 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TRADE—THE BEST and gentlest horse in the city, top buggy and harness. 1060 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORKING TEAM OF ROAN horses; also wagon and harness. Inquire at 744 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—OPEN AND TOP buggies, business and Concord wagons, phaetons, &c. Carriages and buggies to let without horses. J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, and phaetons, at Eastern factory prices. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., near the bridge. H. J. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A LIGHT SQUARE-box top-buggy, in good order; will take a riding pony in part payment. 454 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE Defender, 6 years old, by John Morgan, dam Cyconnia by imp. Herald. From his fine breeding and performances he cannot fail to make a first-class stallion. Apply to WILLIAM JENNINGS, Dexter Park.

LANDAUS AND LANDAULETTES FROM THE celebrated Kean & Lines Manufactory, New Haven, Conn., for sale at the California Carriage Repository, 843 to 847 State-st.

PASTURAGE—ABUNDANCE OF FEED, SHADE, and water for horses. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, SLIDE-SEATS, TOP and open buggies, etc., in great variety, for sale at low prices. 227 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

SMALL PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE; COMplete in every department; almost new. Cheap for cash. Address R 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, A stylish buggy, phaeton, which has been but little used. Call at Room 16, 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HORSE FOR LIGHT BUGGY, TO USE for a month or two. Address or apply at Room 5, 90 Washington-st., 10 to 11 or 4 to 5.

WANTED—FAMILY HORSE AND BUGGY OR phaeton for use in the country for cost of keeping during the summer. Address GOOD CARE, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A CLOSELY MATCHed gentleman's driving team; must be able to travel within 4 minutes. Apply to-day at No. 402 West Madison-st.

$800 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST IN A manufacturing business paying a good profit. Call at Room 3, 146 West Madison-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

$950 WILL BUY A LIQUOR STORE, WITH fixtures and lease; rent only $30 per month. The store is doing a good local wholesale trade. Call at or address 300 West Chicago-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS hotel, in a very prosperous lake city, doing fine business, well rented, right reserved to give possession on buying furniture; accommodates 300 guests; water and fine view; $12,000 can remain five years. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, near Van Buren-st. and Ashland-av., for good building lots; small cash payment. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN IRVING PARK FOR A good improved farm. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON FOURTH-AV. AND stock of first-rate clothing, from $6,000 to $8,000, for well-improved property in some business place. Address G 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Thirty-ninth-st., for a house and lot worth from $5,000 to $6,000. MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 FEET ON STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av., near Englewood. Will exchange for good farm or other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

A STREET-CAR DIFFICULTY.

The Driver Ejects a Drunken Man and Strikes Him on the Head with a Car-Hook.

The Inebriate Becomes Angry, and Throws a Stone, Which Strikes a Passenger.

Both Men Seriously Injured, One Dangerously.

When men are drunk they are unruly, and expect to be permitted to do things which they themselves would not countenance or permit were they sober. An exemplification of this took place last evening, and resulted in the serious injury of two persons, one of them having no voice in the affray, but sitting, unfortunately, in the line of a stone thrown at another. About 9 o'clock a man under the influence of liquor got on a Cottage Grove avenue car at State and Madison streets, and commenced conducting himself in such a disgraceful manner that the driver told him to leave. The man persisted in remaining, and the driver was compelled to eject him. A scuffle ensued before he succeeded in getting him out of the car, and, the man resisting all in his power, the driver struck him on the head with his car-hook. This incensed the inebriate, and he followed the car after the horse had been started, picked up a stone weighing several pounds, and hurled it at the driver. This individual dodged to one side, the stone went through the open door, and struck a passenger square in the forehead. The injured person became semi-unconscious, and his actions indicating that he was seriously hurt, the car was stopped and he was removed to the office of Dr. Purdy, Room 5 Otis Block, near by. The physician examined the cut, which was an inch long, and found that there was slight concussion of the brain. He was unable to tell whether or not the skull was fractured, but thought it was from the force of the blow. The man gave the name of L. M. Elder, and said he was a conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad, and that he lived at Kalamazoo. His injuries are severe, and it will be impossible to tell the result until two or three days elapse. He vomited somewhat—an indication of concussion of the brain—but the cursory autopsy was not sufficient to reveal its true extent. He was conveyed to his boarding-house on the South Side. The drunken fellow who threw the rock ran down State street toward Monroe, and escaped from several persons who pursued him. Half an hour subsequently Mr. Vail, watchman at the Clifton House, heard some one groaning in Palmer's new hotel, and, on going into one of the entrances on Monroe street, found a man lying on the corrugated iron sheeting, which forms the ceiling of the basement. He appeared to be in a very bad way, although he could talk. He said he was John Laydon, and that he roomed at No. 376 Wabash avenue. When asked if he was hurt he said he was, and that a car driver had struck him on the head with a club or a car-hook. When picked up, a pool of blood was observed near where his head had rested, and a look at his caput and clothing—the former being cut badly, and both being covered with gore—proved his story to be correct. His injuries are thought to be serious. He was enervated from loss of blood, and had evidently gone into the building to rest himself. Losing more of life's fluid, he made manifest his condition by groaning. The watchman knew nothing of the difficulty with the car-driver, and therefore called a hack, in which the man was taken to his home. This individual is without doubt the one who threw the stone which struck Mr. Elder, and hence it is probable he will be arrested to-day to await the result of the conductor's injuries.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Dective Ed. Miller, after a severe tussle, in which he received an ugly bruise on the left cheek from a slung shot, yesterday evening arrested the notorious roughs and cut-throats, Tomie Quirk and James Heanie, at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets. It will be remembered that some time last week Officer McNeerney was surrounded, about midnight, by a crowd of roughs, at the corner of Polk and Desplaines streets, who presented revolvers, and compelled the officer to walk away from their presence at a rapid pace. The officer, however, turned upon them as soon as he could get his revolver out, and compelled them to beat a hasty retreat. Since that time the police have been watching for the gang, but, until last night, none of them had been caught. Quirk and Heanie were the leaders, and, as the capture of two of the worst desperadoes in the city, the arrest is important. Miller showed much bravery, for he grappled the villians the moment he laid eyes upon them, without calling for help. He would perhaps have been badly used but for the timely arrival of Officers Hicky and Houghton. The prisoners were lodged in the Madison Street Station.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A very bold highway robbery was committed about 6 o'clock last evening, at the corner of Halsted and Sixteenth streets, a place which, at the hour named, is thronged with people. A man named John McMahon, while on his way home, was approached by three rough-looking fellows, who, after a few moments' conversation, assaulted him, knocked him down, and robbed him of $40. The villains then ran away, and at a late hour had not been arrested. This bold assault illustrates the defiant disregard which the roughs in the more remote districts, where the police force is small, entertain for the law. And this defiance will continue until the police force is increased, and the officers given something less than three-mile beats.

THE POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There can be no question but that our system of government, if administered by competent and honorable men, is the best that has ever been devised by the human mind. While this is so, the experience of the past few years teaches us that, when administered by incompetent and dishonest men, it can also be made the worst.

If the American people wish to carry out the design of the founders of our Republic, they must not shut their eyes and butt their heads against the rock of common sense, as was done by the nation last year, and more recently by the people of the Fifth Judicial District of this State. Such a butting practice may do very well for certain horned quadrupeds; but, for bipeds, there is danger that eventually they will dash out their political brains.

The body politic that suffers from Credit Mobiliers, from back-pay and other kind of thieves; that permits robbers of the Public Treasury to escape unpunished; that continues in its service notoriously-unworthy servants; in fact, suffers from all the ills that a body politic may be supposed heir to,—cannot be said to be in a healthy condition.

The body politic, like any living body, must remain free from corruption and other destroying influences, if it would live and perpetuate itself.

Is the American body politic free from corruption and other destroying influences? No! If health and purity are the requirements for long life, it does not promise a lengthy existence; on the contrary, it promises speedy dissolution.

That the American body politic is corrupt and morally rotten, is but too evident to any one who has unclouded eyes. The disclosures made last winter in the halls of our National Congress exposed but a few of the cankers that are eating into the vitals of the nation. That there are other, larger and smaller ones, distributed over its entire surface, that have not yet been brought to public view, is only too apparent. No! Our body politic is entirely covered with cankerous ulcers, and is rotten to the core.

When such a disease has fastened itself upon the vitals, it is not apt to cure itself; nor can we expect Nature to help, for the human nature involved is totally depraved.

There was some talk, last year, among the physicians attached to the National Asylum for Thieves and Idiots, of attempting a cure; but I believe nothing has been done; at least no evidence to that effect has appeared, and the disgusting sores and excrescences which were so plainly brought to the view of the National Surgeon during the last Presidential campaign still remain in place, and, if anything, more conspicuous than before. It is true, several surgical operations were performed by the bungler at Washington, but these were generally confined to parts of the body which remained most healthy, if such can be said of a body so thoroughly diseased.

Now, then, those in power and position having proved unable or unwilling to arrest the disease which is destroying the nation,—which is corrupting and destroying every artery and vein in our moral existence,—what is to be done?

Are the people to continue electing to high position men who are bringing our Government to the brink of destruction?

Are the people to continue men in public office who have shown themselves utterly regardless of the people's interests, and false to the trusts reposed in them?

Are the people to continue to elect to the Chief-Magistracy of the nation a living nonentity, to be used as a tool for designing knaves?

In Europe, when the reigning monarch is of immature age or of unsound mind, a Regency is appointed to govern. In our Republic we have no Regency, but, instead, we have a "Ring" to govern, and it is a "Ring" of as unprincipled scoundrels as ever robbed a public henroost.

The foregoing may seem like the fantastic dream of some one suffering from the nightmare. Such is not the case. We have abundant evidence of the danger that threatens us. That corruption and rascality do exist in high public places is beyond peradventure; and that that eventually leads to anarchy, and thence to ruin, is equally certain. We have rid the country of the curse of slavery; it remains now to rid ourselves of the low-bred, thieving set who are holding the reins of our Government. It cannot be possible that all the men in 40,000,000 of people are idiots, scoundrels, and thieves. There must be a few men remaining who are not totally devoid of intellect, honor, and love of country.

If there are any such, let them be found and brought to light, for it is high time that they were "placed where they will do the most good" to the people. N. H. H.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1873.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

At twenty minutes after 12 o'clock this morning, flames were seen issuing from the building Nos. 61 and 63 North Wells street, between Michigan and Illinois, and an alarm was given from Box No. 132. Before the arrival of the engines, the structure, a frame, over 200 feet long by about 60 feet wide, was enveloped, and the adjacent wooden buildings in great danger. The firemen, however, succeeded in confining the flames to Nos. 61 and 63, although the contiguous factories were slightly damaged. The building destroyed was a two-story frame,—a mere shell,—and was not worth over $3,000. Messrs. C. C. Holton & Co., manufacturers of parlor furniture, lounges, and mattresses, owned and occupied it. The fire burned very stubbornly on account of the combustible stock, and hence nothing in it could be saved. The firm carried a stock worth between $20,000 and $25,000, and have $15,500 insurance in the Brewers, of Milwaukee, North Missouri, Allemenia, Girard, Lycoming, and other companies. The origin of the fire is not definitely known.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—An extensive fire occurred on Commerce street, between Vine and Walnut streets, this forenoon, entailing a loss some $40,000. The fire originated in a shed containing benzine, adjoining Alexander McDonald & Co.'s. The shed also contained tar and resin. The fire spread rapidly to the store of McDonald, injuring it to the extent of $2,500. It was insured in Marshall's agencies, but the amount is unknown. From thence it spread to 54 Front street, occupied by G. Wentzke, injuring it to the extent of $1,000; insured in the Ætna, $1,000; Eureka, Cincinnati, $500. Caldwell's & Graverer's printing establishment, in the upper stories, was injured $800 worth; insured for $1,000. No. 56 Front street, Andrews & Conklin, vinegar factory, lost 590 barrels of vinegar, valued at $10,000; insured in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, for $8,000. The fire next attacked the store of Gunther, No. 58 Front street, causing a loss of $10,000; insured in the American Fire, of Philadelphia, for $2,500; the Lorillard, of New York, $2,500; the Royal, of Liverpool, $3,000; the Washington Fire, of Cincinnati, $1,500; the Imperial, of London, $6,000; and the Burnet, of Cincinnati, $1,500.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 13.—A fire last night burned the Arlington House. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $5,200.

A fire on Wednesday night destroyed Bullere & Co.'s store. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—The extensive woolen mills of Edward Brierly, at Milton Mills, with contents, were destroyed by fire, yesterday. The loss is estimated at $75,000 or $100,000; insured for $25,000. The fire caught in the upper story among some waste.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 13.—Beadlies & Slee's elevator at Cresco, Iowa, together with 20,000 or 30,000 bushels of wheat was destroyed by fire this evening, involving a loss of about $60,000, on which there is only $15,000 insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—A private telegram from Miami, Mo., says the steamer Mary McDonald burned at Gilham's Landing, on the Missouri River, while en route from Kansas City to St. Louis. The boat was owned by George G. and Henry Keith, St. Louis; John H. Galloway, of Howell, Mich.; Durfee and Peck, of Leavenworth, and valued at $21,000. She was insured for $14,000, in the Eureka, Burnet and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, and Etna, Peabody, and Franklin, of Wheeling.

PITTSBURGH, June 13.—The extensive tube works of Freeman & Burger, on Railroad street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, were destroyed by fire this evening at a quarter-past 9 o'clock. The building, a two-story iron-clad, was totally destroyed. The fire spread to the fitting shed of the Key Stone Bridge Company, which was also destroyed. The loss of Freeman & Burger amounts to $25,000; insurance, $12,000. The Bridge Company lose $2,000, fully insured.

RELIGIOUS.

Catholic Benevolent Union.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—The Catholic Benevolent Union of Virginia to-day adopted the report of the Special Committee, recommending the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of America, at its annual meeting in St. Louis in October next, to amend its constitution in regard to representation of State Unions and local societies, so as to allow Each State Union to elect one delegate for each 300 members represented in their Union, and one for each fractional part thereof, and one delegate at large; and that societies not attached to any State Union be entitled to representation on the same basis, with the exception of a delegate at large.

Ohio Congregational Convention.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—In the Congregational Conference to-day, the Revs. S. Wolcott, Douglas, Putnam, and R. D. Hutchins were appointed to represent the Conference before the Constitutional Convention on the subject of temperance. The Committee who narrate the state of religion made a report favorable in nearly every respect. The report was ordered printed. A resolution thanking the families of the church and their friends for the hospitality shown the members of the Conference passed, and the Conference closed with prayer and benediction from the Moderator.

Suicides.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—Berrett T. Oddie committed suicide last night by taking opium and hydrate of chloral. Oddie has filled the position of Supervisor of the Insane Asylum, but was recently discharged on account of his dissipated habits.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Nicholas Lieblong committed suicide to-day by drowning in Catakia Creek, East St. Louis. Cause, whisky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 13.—James Greevner was found in his shed here, to-day, hanging by the neck, and resting on his knees, dead. He had committed this suicide with a log chain, and insanity is assigned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 13.—Robert East, an Englishman, lately from Elvira, Ill., while intoxicated laid down on the railroad track near Collierville, Tenn., on Wednesday, and was run over by a train and instantly killed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 13.—The *Journal* has private advices from up the river saying that Len Bell, a resident of Lewisport, Ky., died on the Morning Star this morning from an overdose of morphine and laudanum.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—William Ross committed suicide to-day at the Coso Hotel by cutting his throat with a razor. He left $2,000 in the bank, and desired the proprietor of the house to send it to his relations in the East. He did not write their names or address. It is supposed the man was insane. He had been ill for a long time.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The body of Father Anthony Grim was found in the Potomac River this morning. He arrived here about six months ago from the Indian country, where he had been serving as a missionary for some weeks past. He stopped at the Providence Hospital an institution under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and went out early this morning, it was thought for a walk, and was not seen again until his body was recovered. He is believed to have committed suicide, while laboring under temporary insanity. The remains were turned over to his friends of the Church for burial.

DES MOINES.

Grange Meeting—Firemen's Convention Abandoned—The Crops—College Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 13.—There was a large gathering of Polk County Granges here to-day. Gov. C. C. Carpenter delivered an able address on the transportation question.

The State Firemen's Convention, to meet here July 4, has been abandoned in consequence of the disbandment of the volunteer Fire Department.

Henry Culby, aged 20 years, was drowned near Clarinda on Wednesday.

The weather here has been excellent for growing crops during the week past. Wheat and oats are in excellent condition. Corn is small and backward.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 13.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Des Moines University took place in this city yesterday, and Judge F. Mott, of Winterset, was elected President, and the Rev. J. A. Nash, of Des Moines, Secretary. The University is under the care of the Baptist denomination.

The Board of Trustees of the Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, elected for the ensuing year the Hon. George W. Wright, President.

POLITICAL.

The Apollo Hall Democracy to Unite with Tammany.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Apollo Hall Democracy had an immense meeting to-night in Robinson's Hall, Apollo Hall having been sold for the purpose of converting it into a theatre. The Hon. William C. Barrett made a stirring speech, advocating a union with Tammany Hall, which was received with enthusiastic applause. Other speeches of the same tenor followed, and resolutions were adopted that the Association go into the next campaign as Democrats only, in order that victory may be secured over the Republican party.

Virginia Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Administration organ denies that the President has in any way sought to interfere in the State politics of Virginia. It states that while he has uniformly replied that he would abide by the action of the regular Republican Convention, and would do all he could to have its candidates elected, he denies that Col. Mosby has had a monopoly of the Federal offices in Virginia. Notwithstanding this, the Republican leaders in that State assert that the President's appointments have had a depressing effect upon the party, and they enter upon the campaign with the odds against them.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Shoots His Pretty Wife and Then Takes His Own Life.

NEW YORK, June 13.—On Saturday last, in Gallatin County, N. C., John Holcombe and his wife Julia, who had been married about one year, had a dispute. It appears that Holcombe suspected his wife, who was very beautiful, of infidelity. She was about to leave home for a short trip to Salisbury and Charlotte. Holcombe tried to dissuade her, but failing to do so he pulled out a pistol and shot her three times, causing death instantly. He then in the presence of neighbors shot himself through the heart, falling dead over her body.

Blooded Stock Sale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, June 13.—The sale of Kentucky shorthorns, a part of the Chesterfield herd, of Danville, Ky., owned by Mr. James H. Davis, of that city, began at the Fair Grounds here yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. This important sale has attracted the attention of all the leading stock-fanciers, and has brought to the city a large number of prospective buyers from all parts of the West. Twenty-four cows and heifers averaged $312, the prices ranging as high as $715. Three bulls brought an average of $302 each. Thirty head of Berkshire hogs sold at an average of $40, running from $10 to $150.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The sale of thoroughbred stock of S. B. Whipple, at San Mateo, has closed. It aggregated $120,000. Harvest Queen brought $16,500; Hambletonian, $10,150; Speculation, $8,500. The cattle generally brought large, and some fancy, prices. Ajax was not sold.

The Isle of Shoals Murder.

ALFRED, Me., June 13.—Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer, was examined before the court to-day. He denied the charges made by the Government witnesses, relating to his suspicious remarks made in conversation, and proceeded to explain where he was upon the fatal night. He said he worked for a stranger on board a vessel, baiting trawls until nearly 10 o'clock. He then left and went up to the town, and got so drunk that he fell down and was unable to rise. He fell asleep, and some time after awoke and got up. He then went home and got into the house by the back entrance. He slept on a lounge, and felt badly next morning on account of this debauch, and told the people of the house so. He took the 9 train for Boston, and got shaved, and bought some clothes. He knew nothing of the murder until he was arrested in Boston.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	19,057
Same week last year	13,674
Total receipts to date	3,442,992
Same date last year	2,680,615
Exports for the week	23,000
Same week last year	13,452
Total exports to date	2,385,005
Same date last year	1,874,774
Stock at all United States ports	255,493
Same time last year	164,425
Stock at all the interior towns, less Selma	51,460
Same time last year	14,649
Stock at Liverpool	848,000
Same time last year	923,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	211,000
Same time last year	91,000

Rolling-Mill Opening—Freaks of a Crazy Man.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 13.—The first bar of railroad iron will be made at the rolling-mill to-morrow morning, and the event will be duly chronicled.

A *Journal* special says an insane Irishman at Henderson's circus at Henderson, Ky., this afternoon, injured a number of citizens with a large club. He killed a baby and injured a number of other persons, some of them badly, in their efforts to arrest him. The police shot at him three times. He is now in jail.

A Gang of Robbers in West Virginia Attacked—The Chief Killed.

WHEELING, West Va., June 13.—Advices to the *Intelligencer* state that at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning a masked party broke into the house of John Jennings, chief of a gang of robbers in Wetzel County, this State. Mrs. Jennings seized an ax to defend her husband, when the party fired, killing Jennings and fatally wounding Mrs. Jennings. The lynchers left written notices to other members of the gang to leave the county on peril of their lives.

Railroad Accidents.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track at Bergen Cut last night, and soon afterward a Midland Railroad train ran into it. Both trains were considerably damaged, but nobody was killed.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 13.—Two trackmen, named William Caronely and Martin Branigan, while being towed on a hand-car behind a train on the Jefferson Branch Railway, to-day, were instantly killed by the breaking of a car-wheel in front of them. The other persons on the car were injured.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 13.—John R. Baker, formerly a prominent lawyer of Van Buren County, died at Paw Paw this morning.

At Schoolcraft, this morning, W. Hubbell, a leather dealer of Detroit, was found dying in his room at the Traxel House and immediately expired.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Maj. Henry Ewing, the principal proprietor and general manager of the *Daily Times*, of this city, died, to-day, of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten weeks. Mr. Ewing came here from Nashville in 1869, and bought one-third of the *Times*. In August, 1872, he purchased the interest of Wilson Hutchins, which gave him two-thirds of the paper. He was 31 years of age, and an active, intelligent, very popular, and promising young journalist.

MARK TWAIN'S SUIT.

He Takes Exception to a Publisher's Methods.

From the New York Tribune, June 11.

A curious suit came up before Judge Ingraham, yesterday, in Chambers of the Supreme Court, in which Samuel J. Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain," is the plaintiff, and Benjamin J. Such, a publisher, defendant. Circumstances led to the action some time in April, when Mr. Clemens was called upon, at his residence in Hartford, by a gentleman who introduced himself as Such, and who sought to induce Mr. Clemens to write for him an original sketch, to be published in an advertising medium which he was about to issue. Mr. Clemens declined, informing the stranger that it would be impossible for him to enter into any new engagements for the production of literary matter, as he expected soon to start of Europe, and was already occupied in writing a book. He told Mr. Such, more emphatically, that he would not write him a sketch for $1,000, but finally consented to let him use any particular one of a certain number of sketches which had previously appeared in an English publication, and Mr. Clemens marked off the few that he was willing he should select one from.

The stranger departed, and nothing more was heard from him until the day prior to Mr. Clemens' departure for Europe. On that day, while coming to New York on the Hudson River Road, a number of pamphlets were distributed by newsboys among the passengers. The pamphlet thrust into "Mark Twain's" lap contained on its highly-colored, large-lettered cover the following catch-penny heading: "Fun, Fact, and Fancy. A Collection of Original Comic Sketches and Choice Selections of Wit and Humor. A Curious Dream, and others Sketches. Revised and Selected by the Author, Mark Twain. Price, 10 cents." The smile which the object first awakened changed into genuine annoyance as Mr. Clemens discovered that, instead of the one sketch he had consented to have published in his interview with Such, who was the publisher of the pamphlet, all the sketches he had marked out, from which to make the selection, were reproduced here, and his name was used with unwarrantable freedom. Besides these the book contained an article entitled "Self-Made Men," credited also to him, although he emphatically declines to father it. The very day he left for Europe a suit was instituted in great haste, and Judge Fancher granted a preliminary injunction.

The argument, yesterday, was made by Simon Sterne, Mr. Clemens' counsel, for the purpose of rendering the injunction perpetual. The complainant, besides showing the facts already stated, claims damages to have been inflicted to the extent of $25,000, as the negotiations at that time pending between the complainant and certain publishers were materially interfered with. Mr. Twain also states that he would not have had his sketches appear in this form in an advertising medium for $50,000, for the simple reason that it is an impolitic thing for an author, whose composition is characterized by its humor, to publish in a disjointed collection his humorous sketches. The defendant appeared by Messrs. Traphagen and Matthews. He admitted the conversation with Mr. Clemens substantially as stated above, but claims that he was authorized to publish all the sketches that were pointed out to him. As to the sketch not written, by Twain, he excused it by stating that he found it in *The Phunny Phellow*, credited to Mark Twain. Judge Ingraham took the papers, reserving his decision.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Aldermen of Boston have refused to furnish Prof. Wise $3,000 to make and start his balloon from the Common on its Atlantic voyage.

—It is said that Chamberlain, the Solon murderer, has rapidly regained his sanity since sentence was passed on him.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Thousands of dead pickerel have been cast up on the shores of Lake Como, in Oswego County, New York. The fated fish are the largest and finest, and what is also very strange, no other varieties of fish seem to be affected by the apparent distemper.

—The Greenfield *Gazette* tells of a man, well known there, who borrowed money of his wife to go to Indiana and look for business, but who, instead, procured a divorce, married again, and then came back to borrow more money of his former wife.

—A little more than a week ago some demented newspaper correspondent in Danville, N. H., divulged the fact that no insurance agent had ever visited that peaceful town, and now no citizen can take a walk without heading a procession of them.

—The May returns from twenty of the principal railroads in the country show an increase of receipts during the month of $638,311 over the same period last year. The increase for the past five months over same period last year has been $8,745,838.

—A Duluth editor publishes statistics to prove that within nine years that embryo city will need fifty elevators, 1,000 steamers, and tens of thousands of railroad cars. He sees it all "in his mind's eye," and is so confident all this will come to pass he will sell a half interest in his printing office for a new milch cow.

—The fall of the Coe Block, in Woonsocket, R. I., Monday evening, was more disastrous than at first suspected. The remains of two persons have been taken from the ruins, those of John Sheffield, who was buying groceries in the store when the building fell, and of Xavier Paul, a lad, who had also been to the store for peanuts.

—The Rev. W. D. Herrick, of Amherst, Mass., invited the teachers of the town to meet him at his house, last Friday evening, giving each young lady the privilege of bringing a gentleman. But as the ladies, as one of them said, were afraid of being "mittened," the result was seventeen ladies and seven gentlemen, and this in a town of two colleges.

—Some men at Louisville were betting on the weight of a large mule, when one man, who was a good judge of the weight of live stock, got behind the mule and was measuring, when something appeared to loosen up the mule. Just before the expert died, he gave it as his opinion that if the mule was as heavy all over as he was behind, he must weigh not far from 47,000 pounds.

—The annual commencement of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., will take place on the 25th of this month. Col. John D. Washburn, of Worcester, will be Chief Marshal. Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, President of the Association of the Alumni, will preside at the dinner, and the Rev. Charles E. Grinnel, of Charleston, will preside at the Junior dinner. Next year, when the Alumni Hall is completed, the dinner will be held under its roof.

The Janesville Gazette Libel Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 13.—The libel suit of Whitney against the Janesville *Gazette* Printing Company is still in progress before the United States Circuit Court, and the testimony is all in, there being an argument on the reception of nearly every item. The rulings of Judge Davis are generally unfavorable to the defendant. He would not allow one of the editors to testify to the offer to publish a retraction of the alleged libel if the defendant would furnish the facts on which to base the statements, the Judge regarding such an offer as adding insult to injury. He would only permit the writer of the article to make a partial statement of the circumstances under which it was written. The case will probably be argued and submitted to-morrow.

Hanged.

PARIS, Ky., June 13.—Joe Duncan, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of John Hawkins, colored, in April, 1872. Duncan was tried at the spring term of the Bourbon County Circuit Court, and condemned to die on the 13th of June. All efforts to have his sentence commuted failed. The scene of the execution was within a half mile of this city, and crowds attended it on foot and in wagons. The drop was sprung at 1 o'clock, and he fell, but the rope proved too long. He was taken upon the scaffold, and the rope being shortened, he was hung again, this time successfully.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—J. Lester Wallack, of New York, has sued Spaulding & Pope, of the Olympic Theatre, this city, for infringement of copyright, by playing "Rosedale" and "Central Park" at their theatre.

Sam H. Richardson & Co., commission merchants, of this city, suspended yesterday. Their liabilities are not known.

Heavy Damages.

PITTSBURGH, June 13.—The jury in the case of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company vs. the Standard Oil Company, for the use of Dr. Hostetter, an action to recover about $130,000 worth of petroleum oil, and which retired yesterday morning, returned into court this morning with a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $52,073.63.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A national convention of millers is announced to meet in Toledo, June 17.

The Boston Common Council has appointed a committee to consider the expediency of reorganizing the Fire Department.

Albert Eugene Perry, who escaped from prison at Auburn, N. Y., on the 14th of January last, after killing the keeper, was captured last night, near Oswego, N. Y., and returned to the prison.

A boy of 14 years, named R. Granson, while swimming in the Iowa River at Eldora, Iowa, was drowned yesterday. The body has not yet been recovered.

W. H. Day, a young son of F. O. Day, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of grand larceny, for stealing a pair of ladies' bracelets from the house of a friend of the family. The bracelets were found at a pawnbroker's shop, where they had been "spouted" by a prostitute, who says that young Day gave them to her. Day is said to have been in similar trouble, and is regarded as a kleptomaniac by some of his friends.

In a quarrel between two farmers in Payne Township, Blackhawk County, Iowa, one, named Writh, stabbed the other, named Rieber, in the face with a four-tined fork, one tine entering the right eye, another knocking out two teeth, and a third inflicting a bad wound in the head. Writh and his hired man then set their dogs on Rieber, and before they could be called off Rieber's clothes were almost stripped from his body, and his legs and body were scratched and bruised and bitten in a terrible manner.

Bank Failure at Chatham Village, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 13.—The Columbia Bank, at Chatham Village, conducted under the State Banking law by W. A. Woodbridge & Co., has suspended, creating great excitement in the village, as nearly every business man there had money deposited. The cause of the failure is not made public, but it is supposed that the recent collapse of the Columbia Paper Company involved the bank heavily.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived, the steamship Mosel, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.—The steamship Olympus, from Boston, has arrived.

BRISTOL, Eng., June 13.—The steamship Lapland, from New York, has arrived.

Mortality in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—There were seventeen interments here to-day, against nineteen yesterday. The weather is still cloudy and sultry.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—BEEVES—The market opened yesterday quietly but suspiciously. There was a fair attendance of local and country buyers. The market did not show any marked degree of activity, the sales of the day being several hundred head less than on the opening day last week. To-day there was an unusually large attendance of New York and Eastern dealers, who bought largely. All are in want of stock, and the leading dealers here bought freely. The sales of the day amount to 2,470 head. The market may be quoted about ⅛c off from last week's price on common and medium cattle, with extra and tops about the same as last week. The market has ruled firm and steady. The receipts for the week were slightly in excess of last week, numbering 458 car-loads, against 430 car-loads last week. The average in quality is very much inferior to last week. Common and medium steers are not so good, while there is a marked scarcity of tops. Embraced in the receipts was a large number of Texans of good average quality; also, a large number of stockers. Among the sales of to-day was a notably excellent bunch of Illinois steers, the best seen here this week, averaging 1,460 lbs, which were sold by Birchway & Burns to be shipped.

The receipts for the week were: Beeves, 7,786; sheep, 13,200; hogs, 30,000; horses, 944.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts are considerably larger than last week, but most have gone through in first hands. This branch of trade shows little activity. Few sales were made to local and Western buyers, and the market shows ⅛@¼c per lb decline from last week's ruling. The pens are bare, and sales slow. Shorn, State, and Western at 5¼@6¼c; lambs, 10@12c.

MILCH COWS—Receipts for the week only 2 car-loads, which are still on the market. But little has been done in this branch of trade. Prices range from $40.00 to $60.00.

HORSES—Receipts continue large, and, although the stables are kept well filled, the demand has fallen off slightly.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 22 cars reported to arrive, 408; total for the week, 9,928 head, or 584 cars, against 472 cars the same time last week. The market is lifeless; but little stock offering, and few buyers on hand. About 500 were disposed of. Sales, 292 Illinois steers, av 1,060@1,196 lbs, $5.85@6.00; 78 Missouri steers, av 1,246@1,567 lbs, $6.00@6.50; 34 Missouri oxen, av 1,468 lbs, $5.85; 40 Michigan steers, av 949@1,126 lbs, $5.50@6.00; 30 Texas steers, av 1,120 lbs, $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,200; total for the week, 13,600, against 8,200 the same time last week. All the offerings unsold will be shipped to-day. The market is heavy at ¼c decline on last week's closing prices. Western clipped sheep, $4.75@5.62½; choice lots a shade higher. The only sale to-day was 211 Ohio clipped sheep, 102 lbs, at $5.37½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,000; total for the week, 26,000, against 22,800 the same time last week. Nearly all arrivals are through consignments. Prices rule at $4.60@4.85. Sales, 650 Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana hogs, 158@198 lbs, at $4.85.

MARRIAGES.

ROBINSON—LOCKHART—On June 11, 1873, at the residence of Col. E. H. Castle 219 Warren-av., by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, Mr. Roland Robinson, of Chicago, and Miss Jennie H. Lockhart, of Chesterfield, Essex County, N. Y.

TOPLIFF—STANWOOD—At Augusta, Me., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Ecob, Wm. B. Topliff, of Chicago, Ill., and Mary Webster Stanwood, of Augusta, Me. No cards.

DEATHS.

SCOTT—June 12, Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, beloved wife of Capt. James Scott, aged 48 years.

Funeral from their late residence, No. 278 South Clinton-st., to Rosehill by carriages. Friends of the family invited.

PERSONS—At Lynchburg, Va., on the 11th inst., Dr. Wm. Persons, father of F. Persons of this city.

His remains will be taken to Indianapolis for interment.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BOWEN—June 12, at 1458 Prairie-av., of membraneous croup, aged 21 months, Nellie Spaulding, only beloved child of Charles G. and Emma E. Bowen.

Remains taken to Graceland, Friday, June 13, 1873.

CARRINGTON—June 13, 1873, at 6 a. m., Bertha, only daughter of Mary E. and John W. Carrington, Jr., aged 4 months 18 days.

Funeral service at residence of her parents, 159 Ellis-av., on Saturday, 14th inst, at 4 o'clock p. m.

☞ New York papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

THE THIRD SALE OF Mr. Gale's Superb Collection OF OIL PAINTINGS

At 953 WABASH-AV.,

Will take place THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Peremptory Sale OF CONDEMNED HOUSES AT AUCTION,

Saturday Morning, June 14, At 10 o'clock, on the Premises.

The houses on block bounded by Desplaines, Carroll, and Wayman-sts.; also near Kinzie-st., west of Halsted; also Lawrence-place, corner Ann and Kinzie-sts.; also corner Wood and Kinzie-sts. The buildings must be removed immediately after the sale, as the property is to be used for railroad purposes. Sale to commence on Desplaines-st. Terms of sale, CASH. A deposit will be required of each purchaser.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

241 WEST TYLER-ST., Between Morgan and Aberdeen.

Genteel Household Furniture AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock,

On the premises, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO. 41 South Canal-st.

Large lot of second-hand furniture AT AUCTION this morning, at 9½ o'clock, effects of parties declining housekeeping, comprising everything needful for housekeepers. Look out for bargains, as all will be closed out without reserve, to make room for our Wednesday's sale; also at noon 1 express wagon and a lot of harness.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

On Monday, June 16, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises,

EIGHTY LOTS

Adapted for Residence and Business, FRONTING ON State-st., Vincennes-av., Dearborn, and Clark-sts.

This choice property which we will offer at this sale is situated between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth-sts., east of and within two blocks of the Normal School, accessible by about thirty-two trains daily, each way, on the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroads; six trains daily, each way, stopping at the Normal School Depot at Sixty-eighth-st., within 3 minutes' walk of the property. Englewood is a rising suburban town; there is much activity in building and improvements of all kinds. Two new churches are being erected this season; 50 to 75 dwelling houses are now being built, and many other substantial improvements are going on. Streets are graded and graveled through the property equal in all respects to any of the avenues. Good plank sidewalks from the Normal School Depot to the property, and during the Summer a plank sidewalk will be built from the Depot on Sixty-third-st. Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for speculation and occupation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. This property is only seven miles from VanBuren-st. Depot; time in getting there only about 20 minutes, and the fare only 10 cents. The location is healthy, with plenty of good water. Refreshments will be furnished free of cost, and a free ride will be furnished all who wish to attend the sale.

Terms of sale, 1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Full Warranty Deed will be given, with printed copy of abstract of title.

A special train of cars will start from the Rock Island Railroad Depot on VanBuren-st., at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Twenty-second-st., and return at 5 o'clock, free for all who wish to attend the sale. Particulars and plats will be furnished by

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

First Grand Sale OF BOULEVARD PROPERTY.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TEN ACRES, To be Sold in Lots, AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, June 17,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, to close an undivided interest. Being subdivision of the S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 12, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying south and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard, and west of and fronting on Sacramento-av. In this subdivision there are 10 elegant Residence Lots fronting on Sacramento Square, which is to be used as a Park; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard, which is 250 feet wide; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Sacramento-av., which is 100 feet wide; and 36 choice Lots fronting on Nicholls and Yager-sts., less than two minutes' walk from the Depot of the C. & N. W. Railroad.

This property is east of and near Central Park, being situated on the Grand Central Park Boulevard, and only about three miles from the Court House, and one mile inside the city limits. Of all the choice property fronting the Parks of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Special Train of cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 2 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock, for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale. All are invited.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, balance one, two, and three years. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser. For information and plat call on Messrs. Avery, Miller & Rigdon, 143 Monroe-st., or to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Room 8, second floor.

THE ABOVE Peremptory AND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, BY AUCTION,

Will Positively Take Place on Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND, commencing sale at East Division-st. bridge.

Free carriages will leave Ogden's Building, corner of Lake and Clark-sts., from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., on 18th inst., to convey intending purchasers to the grounds.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WEST SIDE

Regular Saturday Sale

Household Furniture, new and worn Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Parlor and Chamber sets, Ale, Groceries, Scales, etc., etc., on

Saturday, June 14, at 9:30 A. M.

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Whiskey, Wine, Ale, Pipes, Cut Nails, &c., AT AUCTION,

This Morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

16 Bbls. Monongahela, Old Bourbon, Sour Mash, Old Crow, Silver Creek, Marshall Bourbon, and Boyd Whiskies, all prime goods, full proof.
Claret Wine, Clay Pipes, Ale, &c.
20 Casks Cut Nails.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE CORNER LOTS, Business and Residence Property,

Monday, June 16, at 10:30 a. m.,

On the ground, corner of Clark-st. and Webster-av., near Lincoln Park.

Wm. A. Butters & Co. WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

At the time and place above named, 4 Choice Corner Lots and 9 Inside Lots, suitable for stores and residences. A good sewer passes each lot; also water and gas. Sale positive.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,

Fine new Top Buggies, Open Wagons, Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.. Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

Large and desirable line of Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Dress Goods, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, JUNE 19, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

Another large sale of those fine goods, at low prices preparatory to removal.

Household Furniture

of every description,
Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Wardrobes, Meat Safes, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases,
10 Crates W. G. Crockery,
5 Crates of Decorated Ware,
2 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware,
At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses,

On Saturday, June 14, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS!!

GREAT OPENING SALE

On Tuesday Morning, June 17th, at 9:30 O'Clock,

In the new, elegant, and commodious quarters, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

A very attractive line of Dress Goods in Alpacas, Delaines, Linens, Suitings, &c., &c.

A splendid Line of Gent's Summer Styles, Fine Felt Hats;

And invoices of White Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas, and Parasols, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

At 11 o'clock special offering of Ingrain Carpets by the roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

Finding their place of business too small for their largely-increasing business, have moved to

68 & 70 WABASH-AV.,

Where they will hold their next REGULAR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE OF

Boots and Shoes,

And to which city and country merchants are cordially invited to attend, as they will have the double pleasure of seeing the FINEST AUCTION HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY and the largest and best-assorted stock of goods ever on sale.

June 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Extensive sale of

Magnificent Furniture, Etc,

At auction, this morning, at 9:30 o'clock. Elegant chamber sets, fine and medium parlor sets, rich Brussels carpets, line of second-hand carpets, easy chairs, lounges, spring-beds, mattresses, crockery, chromos, etc., by

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO NEW OPEN BUGGIES, AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

MAGNIFICENT BRONZE CLOCK, AND ORNAMENTS,

AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

One Elegant Sideboard, Two Fine Walnut Book Cases,

AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

ONE SUPERB MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SUIT,

Cost $480, to be sold AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

ONE LARGE BANKING-HOUSE COUNTER

And GLAZED PANEL-TOP, at Auction, THIS DAY.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

TO THE TRADE IN GENERAL AUCTION SALE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

At 9 1-2 o'clock a. m., June 16, 1873,

At No. 35 West Madison-st. (Galt House Block), [illegible] Stock, without reserve.

E. A. JESSELL, Auctioneer.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers. 63 South Canal-st.

On Saturday June 14,

Commencing at 9:30 a. m. sharp, at our salesroom, No. 63 South Canal-st., we will sell at public auction a general assortment of Household Furniture, including Elegant Parlor Sets, Whatnots, Carpets, Baby Carriages, and 18 chests of Japan Tea (splendid quality); 50 Imported Chromos, and an extensive line of Queensware and Yellowware in open lots. (Attention of dealers to this line is especially invited.) One Grand 7-Octave Piano, by Higgins, and one Open Top Buggy; will also be sold without reserve, including elegant Office Furniture, which must be sold to pay advances.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

We will sell the entire contents of No. [illegible] North Wells-st., commencing on Saturday evening, June 14, at 7:30 p. m., consisting of a retail stock of Dry Goods, Notions, and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

This stock will be sold without reserve. Parties desiring bargains, Be on hand and secure bargains.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.